

Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Sources Foresee Sharp Drop in Trade With USSR
OW230831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT
23 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO — Trade between Japan and the Soviet Union will decline sharply this year in the wake of Moscow's expulsion of two Japanese as well as the controversial illegal sales by Toshiba Machine Co. of sophisticated milling machines to the Soviet Union, according to trading sources.

Bilateral trade surged last year after a protracted slump stemming from economic sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union by industrial democracies against Moscow's 1979 military involvement in Afghanistan's guerrilla warfare.

Japan exported 3.15 billion dollars worth to the Soviet Union last year, up 14.5 percent over 1985, and imported 1.97 billion dollars worth, up 38.0 percent, according to Finance Ministry figures.

It was the first time in four years that both-way trade exceeded 5 billion dollars.

But the bullish atmosphere was first chilled by the Toshiba Machine case, brought to light in April.

Another depressant came last week when the Soviet Union ordered the deputy chief of Mitsubishi Corp.'s Moscow office and a defense attache at the Japanese Embassy to leave the country for their alleged involvement in espionage activities.

The sources view the expulsion as a sign of Moscow's anger at Tokyo's move to tighten controls on exports of sensitive equipment to the communist bloc in accordance with rules of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls], the Paris-based watchdog for such exports.

"It is regrettable that political maneuvering should disrupt economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union to an unnecessary extent," one source said.

"Many machinery makers have become very cautious about deals involving general products following the COCOM violation incident," said an official at a major trading firm.

"We fear the latest Soviet action may fan reluctance to trade and eventually allow U.S. and European competitors to grab the lion's share," he added.

The Toshiba Machine case has led to the shelving of export licenses for nearly 1,000 deals related to COCOM rules due to tightened curbs, said officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

Machinery replaced steel as the largest single item in Japanese exports to the Soviet Union last year, accounting for 41.8 percent of the total. The two product

categories usually occupy 70-80 percent of Japan's exports to that country.

Given that background, exports to the Soviet Union will inevitably drop steeply this year, the sources said.

MITI Now Wants Over 100 COCOM Inspectors
OW211003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT
21 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 21 KYODO — The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) wants to drastically increase the number of its inspectors in charge of checking export documents from the recently proposed 80 to deter a recurrence of violations of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules on exports of strategic goods and technology to the communist bloc, MITI Minister Hajime Tamura told a lower house committee session Friday.

MITI officials, who requested anonymity, said the ministry is considering increasing to more than 100 the number of such inspectors in fiscal 1988.

COCOM is the Paris-based international organization monitoring the flow of security-sensitive, western high technology to Warsaw Pact nations.

Faced with U.S. congressional outrage over the illicit sales of propeller-milling machines to Moscow by Toshiba Machine Co. and its threats to ban Toshiba products from the U.S. market, Japan earlier unveiled a plan to increase the ministry's export inspectors to 80.

However, the U.S. has demanded that Japan increase the number of inspectors further on the grounds that the number is too small compared with 500 U.S. Commerce Department inspectors in charge of COCOM-related export document screening.

U.S. Commerce Undersecretary Bruce Smart had expressed his disenchantment with the original Japanese plan during his Tokyo stay for trade talks, and requested that Japan raise the number of inspectors.

Ambassadors to UK, UN, PRC, USSR Appointed
OW221109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT
22 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO — Kazuo Chiba, former ambassador to the Japanese mission to international organizations in Geneva, has been unofficially named ambassador to Britain to succeed Toshio Yamazaki who is retiring from the post, government sources Saturday.

Hideo Kagami, former ambassador to the European Community, will assume the post of ambassador to the United Nations from outgoing Kiyoaki Kikuchi, the sources said.

A graduate from Tokyo University's Law Department, Chiba, 62, served the Foreign Ministry as ambassador to Sri Lanka prior to assuming his present post.

Kagami, 63, who is also a University of Tokyo graduate, used to be ambassador to Iraq.

Formal appointments for Chiba and Kagami will come in late September, the government said.

Ambassador to Indonesia Toshiaki Muto was earlier ordered to move to the Soviet Union and ambassador to Australia Toshijiro Nakajima was assigned to China.

Water in Helium Gas Blamed for Rocket Failure

*OW241413 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 24 Aug 87*

[From the "News Center 9" program]

[Text] The launching of an H-1 rocket, which had been originally scheduled for 20 August at the Tanegashima Space Center in Kagoshima Prefecture, has been postponed due to a trouble detected just before the launch. The National Space Development Agency [NASDA], which has been investigating the cause, has almost come to the conclusion the trouble was caused by water, which was mixed and frozen in helium gas. Helium gas is used in a gauge which indicates the pressure of a liquid oxygen tank.

The NASDA says it will make a new announcement for a new launch date, which it says will be on or after 27 August.

Mongolia

Batmonh Thanks Ceausescu for Message

*AU241821 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
20 Aug 87 p 5*

[Message of thanks sent by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for revolution anniversary greetings]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party [RCP] secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, all the Mongolian people, and on my own behalf I extend to you, to the RCP Central Committee, to the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to the fraternal Romanian people, sincere thanks for the warm greetings and best wishes you conveyed to us on the 68th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

I share your belief that the relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between our parties and peoples will continuously develop and strengthen, in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, for the benefit of our peoples and for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish you and the working people in Socialist Romania new and great successes in the socialist construction and in the struggle for peace and friendship among nations.

[Signed] Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

Sodnom Congratulates Romanian Premier

*OW240553 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1410 GMT 22 Aug 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Aug (MONTSAME) — Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Constatin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of the Romania's national day.

The telegram expresses a wish for new success to Comrade C. Dascalescu in his noble and responsible activities, directed at achieving the tasks of building a developed, socialist society, set by the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress.

Batmonh Greets Disarmament Conference

*OW250418 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1405 GMT 24 Aug 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar 24 Aug (MONTSAME) — Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, has sent a telegram to the participants of the international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development. [Words indistinct] is the main path to achieving universal world security, can and must serve as an important (?catalyst) for [words indistinct] socialist society, the telegram notes.

[Words indistinct] each step in this sphere is accompanied by the release of additional funds for the development of international cooperation.

The MPR, like many other peaceloving states, considers your conference is destined to become (?an important step) in consolidating the concept of the interdependence between disarmament and development of world policies, facilitate the practical realization of the constructive proposals of socialist and other countries, directed at realistic (?disarmament) and the creation of a nuclear and violence-free world. The MPR Government will continue to cooperate with all forces speaking out for development through disarmament, notes the telegram.

Batmonh, Sodnom Congratulate DRA on Anniversary

*OW190324 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1350 GMT 18 Aug 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Aug (MONTSAME) — J. Batmonh and D. Sodnom today sent a congratulatory telegram [word indistinct] to the leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of independence of Afghanistan.

The telegram expresses the complete support for the policies of national reconciliation in Afghanistan, which serve as a specific example of the huge efforts of the DRA in the political normalization of the country.

It also notes that the recent visit of DRA Prime Minister S.A. Keshtmand became an important step in the broadening of the friendly relations between the two countries, which are being developed in accordance with the 1983 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the DRA.

Soviet Trade Union Delegation Ends Visit

OW200813 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1337 GMT 19 Aug 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Aug (MONTSAME) — A Soviet trade unions delegation (headed by M. B. Ryzhikov, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions) left Ulaanbaatar for home today. [Words indistinct] of the Mongolian trade unions, at the invitation of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions.

U.S. Senator Cranston Arrives in Ulaanbaatar

OW250352 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1410 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Aug (MONTSAME) — Alan Cranston, U.S. Senate Democratic whip and chairman of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee of the East Asian and Pacific Region, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today for a visit.

At the Bayant-Uhaa Airport, the senator was met by [words indistinct] B. Chimid, and B. Natsagdorj, chief of the Protocol Department of the MPR Foreign Affairs Ministry.

On the same day, Alan Cranston visited the MPR State Central Museum.

T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, received Senator Alan Cranston at Government House and had a friendly talk with him. T. Golob gave a luncheon in honor of the American guest and the officials accompanying him.

UNEN Article Marks War Victory Over Japan

OW230751 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1718 GMT 21 Aug 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Aug (MONTSAME) — The victory over the Japanese aggressors in the Khalkhin Gol Region manifested to the entire world the great force of fraternal Mongol-Soviet friendship, advantages of the socialist system and its excellent military art, Major-General G. Dugersuren, first deputy chief of the Mongolian People's Army Political Administration, writes in the national daily *Unen*. The article is devoted to the 48th anniversary of the victory over the Japanese militarists at the Khalkhin Gol (River) Region (eastern Mongolia).

The lessons of this victory won by Mongolian and Soviet soldiers about 50 years ago should not be forgotten. Unfortunately, of late, militarism and revanchism have

started reviving in Japan. The so-called "Self-Defence Forces" in that country began to gain a more distinctly aggressive character and the military-political alliance between Washington and Tokyo is strengthening. And what is more, Japan has recently agreed to participate in the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative programme. All these military attempts seriously threaten peace and security not only in the Asia-Pacific region but also in the whole world and arouse legitimate anxiety of the world community, the article says.

North Korea

Western Banks Threaten To Seize Assets

WA250701 Hong Kong AFP in English 0358 GMT
24 Aug 87

[by Tim Cribb]

Sydney, August 24 (AFP) — Western banks have officially declared North Korea in default on 770 million U.S. dollars in outstanding loans, an Australian bank heading one of two bank syndicates exposed to the country said here Monday.

Reg Nicholson, deputy managing director of ANZ Banking Group Ltd., told *Agence France-Presse* that the banks involved had "threatened dire consequences as a means of getting North Korea back to the negotiating table".

Mr. Nicholson conceded, however, that efforts to seize North Korean assets abroad could prove costly and fruitless. He said the official declaration of an act of default, contained in a one-and-a-half page telex sent to North Korea last week, was more of a "negotiating stance."

ANZ and British bank Morgan Grenfell head two syndicates of 140 European, Japanese and Australian banks which have been negotiating with North Korean officials for repayment for several weeks in London. They declared North Korea in default at a meeting August 17 after North Korea walked out of negotiations.

Earlier reports indicated the banks were seeking to identify North Korean property in Europe, with a view to seize it as a means of paying off the debt.

Mr. Nicholson said that banks could takeover North Korean accounts although the seizure of property would be difficult and not necessarily profitable.

"The assets are very few and far between," he said. "This document is a fairly standard form saying that North Korea is in default and we reserve the right to take whatever action we think necessary."

"It's a negotiating stance," Mr. Nicholson said, adding that whether the banks went ahead and seized property or not "is another matter."

The aim of the declaration of default was to put pressure on North Korea to come back to the negotiating table and work out how the problem could be solved and how some interest could be paid, he said.

"Perhaps this sort of publicity would be damaging to them in light of the Olympic Games," Mr. Nicholson said.

"The timing might be right given that North Korea is making some sort of approaches to the western world," he said. "Who knows — we might get three or four hundred thousands dollars out of them."

Mr. Nicholson said ANZ was the last bank to receive a payment from North Korea. The dispute had been going for 10 years and no interest or principal had been paid for the past three years.

"We got nowhere sending messages," he said.

In March 1984, the Australian bank gained approval to send a senior officer to visit the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, Mr. Nicholson said.

"He interviewed the responsible government people and, after we explained our position and explained the consequences of default, we managed to get them to agree to a small payment," he said. "Since then, there has been nothing."

The notice of default — part of the debt-chasing process of any bank — could result in hefty legal costs for little return, he conceded.

Mr. Nicholson said that it was incorrect to link the North Korean default with Latin American indebtedness.

"It is not comparable," he said. "You can't readily get a visa to even go to North Korea and talk about it. They sometimes reply to telexes, sometimes not. With Latin America, at least there is a dialogue going on."

Kim Il-song Meets With Departing Sihanouk
SK251519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT
25 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) — The great leader President Kim Il-song today met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk when the latter paid a farewell call on him prior to his departure, concluding his visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion was Prince Norodom Sihamoni, son of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a cordial atmosphere and arranged a luncheon for him.

TV Shows Kim Il-song Receiving Thai Minister

SK250225 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Television Service in Korean at 1200 GMT on 23 August carries a 3-minute report on President Kim Il-song receiving the visiting Thai delegation led by Sitti Sawetsila, the foreign minister of Thailand. The announcer begins the report by saying: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song

received Royal Thai Foreign Minister Sitti Sawetsila and his entourage. Also present were Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister, and Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade. Tet Bunnak, Royal Thai ambassador to the DPRK was also present. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The Royal Thai foreign minister presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

As the announcer concludes the report, the opening shot shows Kim Il-song in a standing position extending his right hand to shake hands with Sawetsila. Sawetsila bows to Kim Il-song and then shakes hands. Kim Il-song then shakes hands with the members of the Thai delegation in the same standing position. The camera then shows a side shot of the meeting in progress; followed by close-up shots of Kim Il-song, Sawetsila, three members of the Thai delegation, Tet Bunnak, Kim Yong-nam, and Choe Chong-kun. The camera then shows Kim Il-song and the Thai delegation walking to a display of a present brought by the delegation for Kim Il-song. The TV report ends with a shot of Kim Il-song having a photo taken with the Thai delegation.

Thai Minister Ends Visits

SK241218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT
24 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) — Sitti Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and his party left here by air on August 24 after paying an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and other officials.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to Ceausescu

SK241538 Pyongyang Domestic in Korean 1522 GMT
24 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) — Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence on August 22 to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the death of Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and vice-president of the State Council.

The message expresses deep condolences to the Romanian president and, through him, to the bereaved family of the deceased on the death of Vice-president Petru Enache.

Article Notes Growing South-South Cooperation
SK241144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT
24 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* Sunday carried a signed article headlined "South-South Cooperation, New International Economic Relations Among Developing Countries."

The article says:

The desire and demand of peoples of developing countries for expanding and developing South-South cooperation has been growing stronger since the extraordinary ministerial conference of non-aligned countries on South-South cooperation was held in Pyongyang in June last.

The development of South-South cooperation is an important factor of accelerating the independent development and national prosperity of developing countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"South-South cooperation is a noble undertaking for the developing countries to achieve economic independence through mutual economic and technical assistance and by meeting each other's needs. It represents a new form of international economic relations based on their common aspirations and interests. South-South cooperation is, in essence, an international movement of the peoples of the politically independent, developing countries to win their economic freedom and sovereignty."

South-South cooperation demands that the principles of collective self-reliance, complete equality and mutual benefit be observed on the basis of maintaining *chajusong* against all sorts of domination and subjugation.

It is an important feature of South-South cooperation to realise cooperation and exchange on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

The developing countries are now actively striving to establish a global system of trade preferences in South-South cooperation in the fields of trade. They are trying to expand the scope of mutual accommodation in trade as far as possible and have different preferential arrangement such as low tariff rate of trading goods.

When one developing country makes a loan to another, it is being offered at either a low rate of interest or interest free so as to give substantial assistance to the borrower's economic development.

South-South cooperation is based on the principle of collective self-reliance which makes it incumbent upon developing countries to shape their destiny for themselves, pooling their strength and cooperating closely with each other in the spirit of *chajusong* and solidarity.

The popular masses have to carve out their own destiny by themselves. To this end, they must unite and cooperate with each other not only within their own country,

but also on an international scale under the banner of self-reliance. Basing on the idea and principle of this collective self-reliance in the essential feature and undisputed superiority of South-South cooperation different from the old international economic relations. [sentence as received]

This is, in essence, an international movement of the peoples of the politically independent, developing countries to win their economic freedom and sovereignty.

When the developing countries actively expand South-South cooperation, can they get rid of economic subjugation and build an independent national economy with success.

Chon 'Clique' Signs 'Predatory' Loan With Japan
SK241214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT
24 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) — The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique signed an "agreement" with the Japanese masters on the inducement of Japanese overseas cooperation fund to the tune of 288 million dollars, according to a report.

This fund is one of the means of Japanese reactionaries for overseas aggression under the cloak of "cooperation."

The introduction of this aggressive and predatory loan will only precipitate the dependence of South Korean economy on Japanese capital.

South's Response to Worker's Death Denounced
SK251023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT
25 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* and *Minju Choson* today denounce the South Korean fascist clique for brutally murdering young worker Yi Sok-kyu of the Daewoo shipyard by a tear gas attack on August 22.

A signed commentary of *Nodong Sinmun* says: The Chon Tu-Hwan-No Tae-u group brutally tortured patriotic student Pak Chong-chol to death and murdered worker Yi Tae-chon of the Taegwang Rubber Company in Pusan and student Yi Han-yol of Yonsei University by tear-gas attacks. Recently, it committed one more man-killing.

We vehemently denounce its sanguinary crime with surging national indignation.

Pointing out that the fascist clique is resorting to a cock-and-bull trick to conceal and belittle the criminal murder while claiming that it will continue the use of tear gas bombs in the future, too, in case an "extreme demonstration" will occur, the paper stresses: The repeated brutal murders by the South Korean puppets come from the fascist suppressive system of South Korea.

The recent murder was not caused by a few policemen. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group is the very one who committed the crime.

With such human butchers left unpunished, the South Korean people cannot win independence, democracy and the right to existence.

The fascist hangmen will have to compensate for the massacre of fellow countrymen committed by them to prolong their "power", the paper declares.

Daily Denounces Death of Worker in South

SK250327 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2152 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Nodong Sinmun 15 August commentary: "Shuddering Murder Atrocity Perpetrated Again"]

[Text] As already reported, Yi Sok-kyu, a 21-year-old worker at the Daewoo Shipyard in Koje, South Kyongsang Province, who rose to demand democratic freedoms and the right to exist, on 22 August, was cruelly murdered by the indiscriminate firing of a murderous teargas canister by riot police.

That day, he rose in a resistance demonstration with approximately 3,000 strikers of the shipyard and their families and died after falling in a pool of blood, struck by a teargas canister frantically fired by the fascist police. The doctor who conducted the autopsy testified that his death was caused by shards of the teargas canister hitting one of his lungs.

At a time when all the people are still enraged by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u murderers' group, which bestially tortured and murdered Pak Chong-chol, a patriotic student; and killed Yi Taek-kyu, a worker of the Taegwang Rubber Company in Pusan; and Yi Han-yol, a Yonsei University student, by firing teargas bombs; the rascals have again perpetrated the atrocity of killing a fellow countryman. This clearly shows once again that they are extremely vicious national butchers and murderers with whom we cannot live under the same skies.

We sternly condemn and denounce with surging national indignation the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group of murderers which has cruelly trampled underfoot the lives of young people who have risen in the struggle for democratic freedoms and the right to exist.

The successive victimizations of the fascist hangmen using teargas bombs in South Korea are the result of the atrocious colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and a direct product of the reckless and atrocious repression by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique, which is experiencing extreme anxiety about the people's struggle and advance for independence, democracy, and the right to exist.

This reveals that the puppets' pledges for democratic measures, democratic development, and so forth are fraudulent slogans designed to deceive the people. The

puppets, embarrassed by the voices of protest being raised at home and abroad that call for punishing the murderers, are foolishly maneuvering to escape responsibility for the criminal, murderous act and to settle the situation with stereo-typical double-dealing tricks and tactics of appeasement and suppression.

In a statement issued by their spokesman, the DJP hooligans expressed regrets, condolences, and so forth, shedding false tears, and resorted to petty tricks in an attempt to conceal and weaken their crimes while raving about a thorough investigation of the cause of death and so forth, despite the full exposure of the truth of the murder.

Meanwhile, the fascist clique has warned that strict precautions should be taken against moves to use the case of the murder for political purposes, while babbling about the interference of outside political forces. That day, the director of the puppet police headquarters raved that he would continuously use teargas bombs against the radical demonstration phenomenon and frantically attempted to conceal the nature of the murderers by making the excuse that firing teargas became inevitable as the demonstration showed an extremely radical tendency, that the bruises in Yi Sok-kyu's chest were not caused by broken pieces of a directly-fired bomb, but by those of a pepper fog grenade that exploded near him, and so forth, thus maneuvering to appease surging public opinion.

Just as the torture-murder of Pak Chong-chol and the murder of Yi Han-yol, the current incident was not perpetrated by only one or two policemen. This is precisely the result brought about by the fascist repressive system in South Korea.

The ringleaders of the murderers are the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, who reduced South Korea to a field for firing teargas, and it is none other than the rascals themselves who directed the firing of teargas bombs at the empty-handed workers who had risen in a peaceful demonstration for the right to exist and democracy. The murderers can never be safe. Today the workers in Koje and people throughout the South are enraged and tense with indignation and curse against the fascist hangmen who murdered Yi Sok-kyu, a young worker, and have firmly resolved to take revenge. The outcry shouted during the June popular resistance struggle, "Let us tear Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u to death!" is the death sentence handed down to the rascals by the South Korean people.

The fascist hangmen, who are attempting to extend their power by murdering fellow countrymen, will have to pay dearly for their acts.

Daily Denounces Suppression of Labor in South

SK220739 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2150 GMT 16 Aug 87

[*Nodong Sinmun* 17 August commentary: "Wielding of Bayonets Which Is Becoming More Reckless With Each Passing Day"]

[Text] Frightened at the drastic expansion and acceleration of the labor movement in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is now running amok in suppression aimed at obliterating this movement.

Branding the righteous advance for rights to exist by workers as an illegal collective activity as well as an act of violence, traitor No Tae-u and his pawns are issuing daily directives to suppress this advance ruthlessly.

On 13 August, the puppet Supreme Prosecutors Office held a meeting of heads of public security departments from rural district prosecutors offices and hatched a plot to prepare a namelist of core members in the struggle and to deal with the labor disputes actively.

The fascist clique has recently indulged in ruthlessly suppressing and arresting workers throughout the country. For instance, it has arrested more than 110 workers who demanded a wage increase at the Changwon plant of Hyundai Precision Corporation alone. This is an open challenge to the people's aspirations for democratization and a deliberate fascist offensive designed to suffocate democratic forces, which are considered impediments to its reassumption of power.

The act of turning out in the struggle to demand democracy and the right to exist by people from all walks of life, including workers, in South Korea is quite natural. Under the colonial fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, political rights of all sorts and fundamental rights to exist needed for human dignity are trampled upon.

As admitted by the South Korean people, the South Korean workers get paid incomparably low wages while being forced to submit tamely to the longest working hours and to the hardest work in the world.

The South Korean workers, who have been badly treated to the point of breaking their necks at work and shedding blood amid slave-like mistreatment, have risen up in quest for a decent living. How can this be an illegal act and why does it deserve suppression?

The act of blocking with bayonets the workers' righteous advance for democracy and the right to exist could only be committed by such ruthless political rascals and fascist despots as the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which uses violence as the only means to maintain its life, turning its back on the people.

It has been nakedly revealed once again that the commitments to democratization, enhancement of human rights, and release of all detainees uttered by the puppets

are nothing but deceptive advertisements designed to enervate and obliterate the people's anti-U.S. and anti-fascist advance.

In fact, behind the shoddy billboard of measures toward democratization, as if selling horse meat advertised as mutton, the puppets are running amok with their mouths filled with blood in a bid to achieve the DJP's ambitions to stay in power longer by enervating the democratic forces and standing in the way of democratic development.

That the fascist clique on 12 August played out the charade of a trial at the Seoul district high court, demanding that 16 youths be sentenced to jail terms as heavy as 15 years of imprisonment on charges of attempting to form an anti-imperialist alliance party is a case in point.

However, suppression is not a panacea and will only result in fanning the flames of the fire.

One of opposition party figures in South Korea has said that the puppets' suppression of the labor movement will only bring about an expansion of the disputes, and foreign media have also described this suppression of the labor movement as an explosive factor.

The South Korean people are stubbornly fighting under slogans reading "Expel the U.S. imperialists" and "Overthrow the military dictatorship which has trampled workers underfoot" while rejecting the fascist suppression. This results from their bloody lesson drawn from their understanding that as long as the current colonial fascist regime exists, they can never realize their aspirations for democratization. Also, this is an eruption of their firm will to fight without surrender until they can settle the score with the fascist dictators.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring must immediately step down from power after stopping the reckless wielding of bayonets.

Paper Views Chon's 'Fascist Nature'

SK221108 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1025 GMT
22 Aug 87

["Unchangeable Nature of Dictator" — KCNA Headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang* August 22 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* today in a signed commentary says that in frantically stepping up its suppression of South Korean workers the Chon Tu-hwan group revealed its unchangeable fascist nature in all nakedness.

Noting that the puppets are running wild these days in suppression, describing the rapidly expanding demonstrations and sit-in strikes of workers in South Korea as "illegal acts" and raving that they would be severely dealt with by "law", the commentary says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group arrested workers who demand most elementary democratic rights and tries to hold murderous trial against them. This is a vicious attempt

to stifle the democratic forces and totally stamp out the labour movement in South Korea. This shows that the puppets' talk about "human rights" and "democracy" are a sheer lie for deluding public opinion and a fig leaf for covering up the criminal scheme to prolong their dictatorship and intensify their extortion of the people.

Even after its "commitments" the fascist clique has made no mention of the problem of ensuring the workers' right to existence. If there is anything that it has done, it is that recently as the struggle of workers gained in scope, it has brought forward a shameless and brigandish sophism preaching compromise and submission, jabbering about labour-management "negotiations" and "dialogue" in an attempt to arrest the struggle while clamouring about "negotiations" and "dialogue". The puppets cried that if wages are raised, the "economic growth rate" would fall, unemployment increase and international payments be further aggravated. To all intents and purposes, this is an open declaration of the intention of the puppets not to raise the workers' wages, an undisguised patronage of harsh exploitation by comprador financial combines and a sort of threat to the workers.

Daily Comments on No Tae-u's 'Popularity'

SK211125 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
2151 GMT 20 Aug 87

[*Nodong Sinmun* 21 August commentary: "There Is No Place for a Fascist Murderer"]

[Text] Traitor No Tae-u is employing all sorts of brazen tricks to regain lost popularity. Not only has he touted his own announced measure to bring the situation under control as a historic measure that proceeded from a brave decision to achieve democratization, he is also stupidly portraying himself as a man who has made a substantial contribution to democratic development.

Appearing before domestic and foreign reporters as frequently as every third day, he has uttered, without interruption, such fraudulent words as that he is a presidential candidate blessed by the people or that he will place himself at the judgment of the people through free and fair elections.

On 18 August, he went so far as to utter such hypocritical words as that he was one of those concerned about the tragic massacre in Kwangju. While hopping from one flooded area to another under the mask of a philanthropist, he was also engaged in such politicking as rounding up a few coins for the flood victims in the name of consolation and compensation for them.

This is a filthy and nauseating act that can be undertaken only by such a traitor as No Tae-u, a fascist thug who does not know where to sit or stand, who has been forced out like a heap of excrement by the fierce stream of the times and is drifting around in search of survival.

During a special KBS [Korean Broadcasting System] talk show to discuss the situation aired not long ago, he stated that the democratization touted by the opposition party

is democratization of slogan-shouting and that the democratization referred to by his party is democratization of putting things into practice.

It is absurd for traitor No Tae-u to describe his so-called commitment to democratization as a courageous decision for democratic development and as the democratization of putting things into practice.

It is no longer a secret that the so-called 29 June measure to bring the situation under control is something the traitor had to fabricate in a hurry in the face of the strong flames of the popular masses' anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. This is to say that the traitor surrendered, not for democratization, but because he found it impossible to withstand the people, who had risen up to call for the retraction of the government's decision to keep the current Constitution in place and to overthrow the dictatorship, by indiscriminately suppressing them, arresting them by the thousands, and subjecting them to a fascist bloody whirlwind by mobilizing approximately 100,000 policemen and even the puppet special warfare units.

It is a living truth that bloodthirsty wolves cannot transform into sheep. Is it possible for the fascist murderer No Tae-u, who is soaked with the blood of the people, to transform into a warmhearted politician overnight?

As is portrayed by public opinion at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring has employed only a tactic of temporary retreat and a stopgap ruse to placate the angry people and to dodge the crisis facing its fascist regime which was going bankrupt by deceiving the people with the trick of saying that the ring would accept the people's call for a direct presidential election system.

No matter how skillful a liar he may be, No Tae-u can no longer keep the fascist intentions hidden behind the smokescreen of the democratic measure.

It is all the more ridiculous that traitor No Tae-u has portrayed himself as a historic figure who has contributed to democratic development. No Tae-u is a Class-A military thug who was trained to espouse fascism, murder, and treason.

If he has done anything that can be recorded in the history, it is his authorizing the great massacre in Kwangju in league with traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his serving hand and foot, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan who has run amok in fascism, treason, war, and national division, as the caudillo of the DJP.

For the crimes he has committed against the country and nation, he should have been eliminated long ago along with traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The South Korean youths, students, and people, through the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle last June, declared the presidential nomination of traitor No Tae-u invalid and sternly sentenced this wretch to death by branding him a traitor who, along

with traitor Chon Tu-hwan, can no longer be left alive in the nation. It is the shame of the nation that this kind of traitor, the trash of the nation, is left still alive and breathing.

Moreover, he is acting pompously under the cap of a presidential nominee, boasting himself to be a historic figure who leads the political situation of democratization. What a shameless man he is!

Are the people's shouts of indignation of "Don't be deceived by No Tae-u!" and "Down with the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring!" echoed everywhere in South Korea every day and every hour being heard as an acclamation of blessing for him?

The South Korean people do not even regard No Tae-u as human, much less a presidential candidate. No Tae-u can never extricate himself from being the target of the South Korean people's indignation and resentment and from being the target of overthrow.

The traitor No Tae-u's clamor about fair elections and his gibberish that he would happily follow the people's judgment were also shameless babbling. We ask why was it that the opposition's call to form a fair and neutral cabinet, with personages of the ruling and opposition camps and off-stage figures, was ignored, and the new fascist cabinet was formed with fascist elements from the military, while advocating fair elections.

The South Korean people contend that the fascist dictators should be brought on the stage of judgment by history.

If No Tae-u's remarks that he would follow the people's judgment is not a lie, all he has to do is frankly apologize for the crimes committed against the country and nation and step down from power immediately, instead of continuing to spout all kinds of gibberish. However, by his words and deeds, not even the hint of such a sign is seen.

Originally, No Tae-u's concession to the democratic forces' demand for a direct election system was according to the calculation that deceptive and fraudulent elections could be held in any waytextent the puppets desire, thereby his election as president could be fabricated, under circumstances in which they hold the handle of the sword of dictatorship and the power of money is in their hands. It was not according to the spirit of concession.

In reality, under the facade of a peaceful transition of government, they have formed the fascist cabinet for election management, and restructured the DJP into a No Tae-u system, thus accelerating preparations for the holding of fraudulent elections by guns and swords. The gibberish about fair elections and about following the people's judgment is a smoke-screen prior to gun-and-bayonet elections, deceptive and fraudulent elections.

Even with cunning trickery, No Tae-u cannot conceal his wicked ambition to install himself in the post of fascist

power by obliterating the democratic forces. In the entire nation, there is no space for such a traitor as No Tae-u.

The third-rate drama of traitor No Tae-u earning popularity will only correspondingly increase the people's rage and indignation. The South Korean people will certainly toss the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring into the trash can of history.

Paper on Anniversary of South Democratic Front
SK250545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT
25 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) — Dailies today dedicate editorial articles to the 18th anniversary of the founding of "the South Korean National Democratic Front (former Revolutionary Party for Reunification,)" the genuine vanguard organisation of the South Korean working people.

The founding of the SKNDF, the political staff of the working masses who are struggling for independence and democracy of South Korean society and national reunification, regarding the immortal *chuche* idea as its guiding idea, opened a new turning point in the history of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the South Korean people, an article of *Nodong Sinmun* says, and goes on:

The ranks of devotees of the *chuche* idea are increasing and the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy is getting fierce in South Korea. It is unthinkable apart from the activities of the SKNDF.

The article stresses: The moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist traitors for blocking the way of developing South Korean society independently in a democratic way are becoming more undisguised. The reality demands the SKNDF and the South Korean people to fight more determinedly till they smash the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group and achieve genuine social independence and democracy.

The article calls upon them to wage vigorously anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy and turn out to shatter the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and reunify the country on the principles of independence, peace and great national unity.

Kim Yong-nam, Others Visit Yi Chin-su Bier
SK250527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT
25 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) — Senior party and government officials Monday called at the bier of the late Yi Chin-su, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and minister of state security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to express deep condolences.

The mourners were Kim Yong-nam, Kang Song-san, Hong Song-nam and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chang-chu and Kim Yun-hyok, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Yun Ki-pok, first vice-chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the Central People's Committee; and Choe tok-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

Among the mourners were also department directors of the WPK Central Committee, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading officials of party and power bodies, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of State Security, the Ministry of Public Security, central organs and working people's organizations, and working people.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials here called at the bier of the deceased to express condolences.

Yi Chin-su's Obituary

SK241046 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0500 GMT 23 Aug 87

[Text] This is a brief history [yangnyok] of Comrade Yi Chin-su: Comrade Yi Chin-su, member of the WPK Central Committee, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], and minister of the DPRK's State Security [Kukka Powi Pujang], was born to a worker's family in the Songchon district in Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province on 11 September 1920.

Long working in an important position in the public security sector since liberation, Comrade Yi Chin-su devoted himself to the struggle to protect and defend our party, revolutionary sovereignty, and the socialist system.

Comrade Yi Chin-su, who had worked in the security and prosecution sector since 1947, worked as minister of Public Security and as procurator general of the Central Procurator's Office from 1973 and as minister of State Security from 1983.

Comrade Yi Chin-su was continually elected a member of the party Central Committee beginning September 1973 and had worked as deputy to the SPA from the Fifth SPA in 1972 until now.

Because of his meritorious service in struggling for our party and revolution, many decorations had been conferred on him, including the Kim Il-song Medal, the Order of National Flag First Class, and the Order of Freedom and Independence First Class.

Comrade Yi Chin-su passed away at the age of 66 on 23 August 1987.

Although Comrade Yi Chin-su has passed away, his meritorious service for our party and revolution will long remain.

Daily on Superiority of Socialist System

SK241532 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1511 GMT
24 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) — *Nodong Sinmun* today carries an article entitled "Scientific Theory Giving Profound Explanation of Superiority of Socialist System."

Noting that it is a pressing task to give a scientific explanation of the superiority of the socialist system in accordance with the acute struggle between capitalism and socialism on an international sphere and the socialist construction developing in an ever deeper scale in different countries, the author of the article says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave new scientific answers to a series of questions of principle on the superiority of the socialist system on the basis of the chuche idea.

What is important here is his original exposition of the essential superiority of the socialist system.

On the basis of the theory on the man-centred chuche idea, he newly indicated the basic distinctions between the capitalist system and the socialist system and scientifically formulated the essential superiority of the socialist system.

The essential superiority of the socialist system to the capitalist system is that the socialist system provides all the people with the conditions under which they would lead an independent and creative life with an immortal socio-political organism, being united into a social community, helping and pulling each other.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

"Only under the socialist system can people lead an independent and creative life to their satisfaction, with an immortal socio-political organism, helping and pulling each other."

The socialist system represents the demand of the working class that all people form a socio-political organism and lead an independent and creative life free from all sorts of exploitation and oppression. Herefrom we can find the essential superiority of this system.

The essential superiority of the socialist system to the capitalist system, after all, refers to the superiority of collectivism to individualism and the superiority of the socio-political organism to the physical life.

He also newly illumined the essential superiority of the socialist democracy, a main aspect of the socialist system.

What is an important aspect, next, in the new theory on the superiority of the socialist system advanced by our party is to have given scientific exposition of the main principles and revolutionary ways in fully displaying the superiority and evolved them.

He newly indicated the main principle of displaying the superiority of the socialist system.

The main principle is to improve the social, cultural and political level of the people, masters of the society.

On the practical experiences gained in the Korean revolution, he deeply proved and evolved the revolutionary ways of displaying the superiority of the socialist system in economic field.

A revolutionary way of displaying it in rural economy is to embody the collectivist method in managing and operating the cooperative economy.

The particularly important aspect of the revolutionary ways in displaying it in the industrial establishments is to effect the cost-accounting system on the basis of strengthening the unified guidance of the state.

The theory indicating the main principles and revolutionary ways in displaying the superiority of the socialist system is a precious guideline to be firmly relied on in managing and operating this system.

The theory makes it possible for the working class party to fully display the superiority of the new social system, continuously increase its traction power and successfully carry out the cause of communism relying on the scientific principle. Here is the big contribution of the theory.

South Korea

NAEWOE Cited on Shooting Incident in DPRK
SK190631 Seoul YONHAP in English 0619 GMT
19 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 19 (YONHAP) — A shooting incident took place in Pyongyang, the capital city of North Korea, in early May, leaving more than 40 people killed or wounded, the *Naewoe Press* here said Wednesday.

Quoting a report by a foreigner who recently visited Pyongyang, the North Korean Affairs Monitor said that the incident occurred when a group of people participating in a nighttime May Day celebration staged a demonstration protesting compulsory work for a redevelopment project now under way on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

As the demonstrators interrupted the festive celebration and the protest became intense, security officers (police-men) opened fire indiscriminately at demonstrators who hurled stones at the security personnel.

With the shootings, the confrontation came to a halt, but not before more than 40 people were killed or wounded, the foreigner said quoting a tip from a North Korean

guide who showed him around Pyongyang, according to the *Naewoe Press* report.

The redevelopment project, designed to build a national liberation square, forces a number of North Korean residents, including provincial officials who visit Pyongyang on business, into compulsory unpaid work in the name of support work.

'Text' of Chon's 21 August News Conference
SK220010 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Aug 87 p 2

["Text" of questions and answers session conducted during President Chon Tu-hwan's 21 August news conference held at Chongwadae in Seoul; questioners not identified]

[Text] Question: This is going to be your last press conference while in office. Would you first discuss your feelings and thoughts about this?

Answer: Now that exactly six months remain in my presidency, a stream of deep emotions and thoughts race through my mind whenever I look back on the past seven years.

I had firmly declined to be president up until the very moment I was elected to the 11th term presidency in August 1980.

At that time, I was doing my best as the commander of the National Defense Security Command and also as the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Special Committee for National Security Measures to maintain social stability and public order under the orders and instructions of the President and the martial law commander.

I was expecting politics to be developed smoothly by professional politicians.

As you know well, however, political dogmatism, and the obsession of politicians with personal interests and greed, as well as factional infighting, grew more serious every day.

In consequence, political and social confusion became increasingly uncontrollable. Violence and lawlessness began to prevail throughout the country and all citizens were gripped by fear and anxiety day and night.

As we all can recall, the economy slid to the brink of bankruptcy during those days.

With severe crop failures due to floods and unusually low summer temperatures combining with the social and political turbulences, the economy shrank by 5.6 percent — a grave setback that sends shivers up our spines even today.

First, I was not familiar with politics and diplomacy and had scant knowledge about economics in particular. Since our economy was threatening to collapse at that

time, I doubted my ability to cope with such a difficult situation.

Second, since a president must shoulder the momentous responsibilities for the nation's destiny and the people's survival, I was afraid if I assumed the highest office, I might bungle the affairs of state due to my inexperience.

Furthermore, I had never in my life been interested in politics.

However, people around me strongly advised me to run and the national situation demanded that someone come forward to end the chaos and restore order and stability.

I thus came to think, "If I dedicate my all and exert my utmost efforts in the best interest of the country and the people," surely Heaven will not forsake our Republic."

With such a frame of mind, I took on the momentous responsibilities.

Although I did so with a determination to respond to the call of the nation and with a readiness to sacrifice myself, I found the presidency to be a much more difficult and demanding job that I had expected. I found that being a President is like sitting alone on a bed of nails.

As I have told you journalists repeatedly before, that is my honest feeling.

Since assuming the duties of the presidency, I have tried to work under the maxims that "I will not seek temporary popularity; I will keep history in mind; and I will put the country and the people before myself and my party."

Looking back on the past seven years, I do not think for a minute that my performance in office has been perfect or even satisfactory. There have been some things that I regret and things that have caused me chagrin.

On the whole, however, I want to say, first of all, that I am wholeheartedly grateful that it has been possible to bring the country as a whole to the threshold of the developed world, and I am proud of the devoted cooperation of my fellow citizens who have made that possible.

Q: Mr President, you have repeatedly pledged that the administration will fairly and justly manage elections. This can be said to be one of the major concerns not only of the ruling and opposition parties but also of the general public. Please elaborate on the measures you are planning to take to ensure fair and honest elections.

A: With a view to thoroughly ensuring fair election management, I resigned the presidency of the Democratic Justice Party and subsequently reshuffled the Cabinet so that it would be composed entirely of people without party affiliation.

I believe however, you will all agree that fair elections cannot be automatically guaranteed by the determined efforts of the administration alone.

In a period of transition like this one, there is the danger that those who reject the free and democratic system will attempt to obstruct elections through violence and demagoguery, or that those who are obsessed with personal greed will resort to trickery, thereby polluting the campaign and voting atmosphere. In order to hold fair and honest elections in a genuinely free and peaceful atmosphere, I think it will be necessary for each and every citizen to make coolheaded judgements and to be alertly on the watch. No less important than fair election management is public maturity free of prejudice and favoritism.

In this connection, your attitudes are very important for, as journalists, you are opinion makers.

Q: If the current negotiations between the governing party and the opposition to amend the Constitution progress too slowly or even break down in the end, thereby making it difficult to implement the agenda for the scheduled peaceful change of administrations, how are you going to deal with the situation and how do you plan to transfer power?

A: Amending the Constitution by consensus is a clear public mandate that no one can ignore. Since all politicians, in and out of power, are fully aware of that fact and the government party and the opposition have already agreed on direct elections of the president, which was the most controversial political issue in the past, I am confident that negotiations to revise the Constitution will surely succeed.

However, should the task of amending the Constitution be frustrated due to obsession with the narrow interests of any specific individual or faction, this would be an unredeemable crime against the nation and history.

The Constitution of course empowers the president to introduce a bill to amend the basic law. However, as I told you earlier, constitutional revision by consensus is a mandate that must be carried out without fail. And I believe it will.

Accordingly, I am not considering any alternative. I solicit citizens from all walks of life to cooperate in ensuring that the Constitution is amended through agreements smoothly reached between the governing party and the opposition and the scheduled peaceful transition of power is successfully accomplished through fair elections.

Q: As the nation goes through the process of democratization, diverse demands by various segments of society are erupting on a broad scale all at once, thus giving rise to concern about social stability and national security. Would you please explain how you are going to cope with such problems?

A: No government in any country has the capabilities to accept all the demands of everyone.

Nor can the government take on and intervene in every issue facing society. Neither should it try to do so.

In this regard, voluntary restraint by all segments of society and every individual to adjust their desires is of utmost importance. It must be noted in particular that those who attempt to tear down the dike while the river is swelling are in fact seeking not only to ruin the crops but also to destroy our homes and farms. All citizens must guard against such subversives and unite to hold them in check.

If a handful of such subversives try to agitate the public and resort to violence under the false claim that they do so in the interest of all the government will take resolute action under the law to ensure national security and survival.

Q: In recent months, there have been signs that the leftists are emerging in force along with the public outpouring of various demands. There is widespread concern that their violent activities may cause social confusion. Please tell us what kind of measures will be implemented to solve this problem.

A: What I would like to earnestly request of all the people is that they completely rid themselves of the misconception that only the government is responsible for grappling with the ideological struggle with the leftists or that someone else will take care of the problem.

I believe that as far as the problem is concerned all those who believe in democracy must resolutely tackle the issue, transcending both individual and collective interests. We can emerge victorious in the struggle between the leftists and the rightists when each and every citizen stands courageously on guard against the leftists who pose the gravest danger to our democratic development and when we encourage each other and reinforce our belief in liberal democracy.

It should be noted that the role of the politicians and the political parties is very important especially in that regard. In fact, a multiparty system and political freedoms cannot exist in a society where freedom and democracy are not guaranteed.

For this reason, the politicians and party members should, more than anyone else, lead the effort to safeguard democracy and should be good examples for others. To our regret, however, there is much to be desired when we look at the actual situation.

More than simply being regrettable, it is especially worrisome and utterly deplorable that in the platform of one of the political parties, there is an absurd expression to the effect that it would be all right for the nation to be unified under a system other than liberal democracy.

This can be ultimately construed as an extremely dangerous and desperate attempt on the part of the party to broaden support by winning even the votes of the leftists.

However, I strongly believe that the majority of the people, who want liberal democracy, will not be deceived by such a maneuver.

There is a similar problem with the issue of some people who are under arrest. As you know well, last month the government granted amnesty to and restored the civil rights of many who had been convicted of anti-state activities.

It was the judgement of the judicial authorities who had carried out the investigations and of the court that those who were not released had unmistakably taken part in espionage, were hardcore leaders of leftist organizations which gave aid and comfort to the enemy or had played a leading role in extreme subversive activities.

Although there has been a rash of arguments over the issue of releasing those still under arrest or in prison, I would like everyone concerned, including the politicians, to act and speak with a correct understanding of the truth of the matter and of the state of the nation as a whole, transcending individual interests and political goals.

So that public doubts can be dispelled, I think it would be desirable for the recently reported remarks of several political leaders concerning the issue of the people still under arrest to be clarified.

Q: It appears that ideological conflicts among young people are deepening recently. What do you think of this?

A: It would be sad if the young think that everyone should dress like they do or if they become bound by an out-of-date class theory which has already been discarded in the rest of the world and thus believe that present society is so organized that the strong can feed off the weak.

In our liberal democratic society, a poor farmer's son can become president of a big company or a recognized authority in any field. The dynamism of a free society rests on the fact that opportunity is based on ability and effort.

This does not mean that everything is perfect. There is no perfect society and there are many contradictions in our own. However, it is also true that we are making steady progress in eliminating contradictions and attaining our goals.

In this context, before they criticize the ideals of our society, young people should devote themselves more seriously to studying their meaning and genesis.

At the same time, before they take collective action based on a fascination with some ideology, they should reexamine how it has actually fared in other parts of the globe.

In fact, the Communist countries are not only scrambling to correct their ideology but are accepting the ideology of the Free World to which they are opposed. Regardless of the principle or system, ideals are one thing and reality another.

I feel very keenly that parents of students and all adults, even if they cannot debate the various strange ideas and ideals, should guide at least their own children based on their experience in the real world.

If, on the other hand, there are some who exploit young people for political purposes, they do not deserve an iota of respect as adults.

It is only rarely that we are able to make reality match our ideals. However, we should keep marching forward together in the firm conviction that we are indeed approaching our ideals on the path of reality.

Q: In what direction should the modus operandi of our politics develop to ensure that liberal democracy, which should take precedence over everything else, takes firm root?

A: If democratic politics is to take root, it is especially important that everybody understands that democracy seeks evolutionary reforms and not abrupt changes through revolution and acts accordingly. I think that democracy grows gradually like a tree, the roots of which go deeper day by day; it is not like a tent which can be put up overnight.

Accordingly, we have to pursue harmonious progress through dialogue and compromise in a spirit of reason and moderation by shedding an all-or-nothing attitude.

We often equate democracy with parliamentarianism and democratic politics with party politics. This means that politics can properly function and normally develop only on the strength of political parties operating within a parliament.

If a situation develops in which politics is carried out in the streets, the harm done to the entire nation is ultimately the responsibility of all the politicians. From now on, the political parties and politicians should keep their promises by putting priority on policies, finding solutions to problems and backing up their words with actions instead of simply bringing up problems.

I would like to point out that the deepening public distrust has largely stemmed from the fact that politicians and people in power have advanced their own interests under various pretexts without ever delivering on their promises. It is natural for politicians, whoever they are, to try to be elected to the National Assembly or to assume state power; nevertheless, politics is not meant to satisfy the personal desires of politicians.

Although politicians may be motivated by personal interests, it is important that they have a clear idea of public goals and that they intend to serve the people and contribute to the nation and society more actively than anybody else. By the same token, I believe that the correct attitude for a political candidate is to present his track record and policies to the people and, once elected, carry out his policies carefully.

Q: As the economy has been expanding and the income standard rising considerably in recent years, public concern about the income gap between the rich and the poor and about regional imbalances and the concentration of economic power in big businesses has been mounting. It is understood that the administration has been pursuing various policies designed to resolve these problems. Mr. President, would you discuss your view on how best to deal with the issues?

A: What I want to point out is this: although big businesses have their own demerits, they are nonetheless the driving force behind our economic growth and development and moreover provide for tens of thousands of steady jobs.

It must also be noted that without thriving big businesses, there can be no prosperous small and medium industries, and we can hardly think of big businesses without numerous small and medium industries supplying and servicing them.

The problem is how to prevent big businesses from expanding through anomalous means or abusing their economic power, and thereby harming the national economy as a whole, while at the same time fostering the growth of both big and small industries through rational division of labor and mutual cooperation. Some day, the shares in our big corporations will come to be owned by numerous ordinary people, just like in other advanced countries, and the benefits of their growth will be shared to the maximum possible extent by all segments of the population.

The Fair Trade and Antimonopoly Law is being steadfastly enforced, thereby establishing a basic framework for economic policies of openness, free competition and stability.

The conditions which enabled big businesses in the past to carry out pell-mell expansion, often at the expense of smaller and weaker firms, are now disappearing.

In addition, the domestic capital market is now being invigorated, thereby more effectively encouraging larger corporations to go public in rapid succession.

The policy of promoting small and medium industries that has been steadfastly pursued for the past six years has brought about great progress in forging mutually complementary and cooperative relations between large and small businesses.

In actively pursuing greater public welfare and economic equity, we must guard against the temptation to eat the hens simply because we cannot fill our stomachs with the eggs which they lay.

I want to make some comments in connection with the current political situation. There have been tendencies for candidates running for public office to make unrealistic campaign promises and present fanciful policies

designed solely to win popularity. In particular, this is a period of transition during which all sorts of demands and friction are erupting all at once.

Those who aspire to take the reigns of government will likely make numerous campaign promises in the coming months, thus burdening the next administration with them. Eventually, however, such burdens will have to be shared by the entire people. It is up to the voting public to reject policies designed simply to cater to the fancies of some or radical policies that would sacrifice the whole in the interest of a part.

No matter who becomes the next president, he will not be able to create in a few years a country in which every citizen is well off.

If someone tries to win popular support by claiming that he will be able to do so, he must be more carefully watched than anybody else. Such honeyed words are not much different in nature from the statement that Communism will make everyone well off. They are tantamount to saying, "Let's all go back to the old days of hunger and poverty."

I ask all my fellow citizens to encourage and help the next administration to choose even better and more balanced policies.

Q: During the six and a half years since the advent of the Fifth Republic, the Korean economy has become the envy of the world for its stability and growth in the face of various difficult internal and external conditions. How do you assess the prospects for our economic and social development in the 1990s?

A: Our economy rests on a solid foundation for continuing stability and growth, and at the same time, has started what will become a lasting trend of balance-of-payments surpluses.

Our scientific and technological capabilities are expanding by leaps and bounds and our industry is steadily increasing its resilience and competitiveness.

I believe we have thus secured sufficient economic means to boost our per capita income to the US\$3,000 mark by the end of this year, while ensuring further development in the future.

Looking back on the history of world economic development, it is often said that when an economy reaches a per capita income level of US\$2,000 to US\$3,000, its continued growth becomes uncertain, because it tends to be hampered by imbalances and friction.

In fact, except for oil-producing nations, only a very few developing nations have managed to reach the US\$5,000 level in per capita income. This indicates that when an income level reaches US\$2,000 to US\$3,000, there is apt to be a drag on economic development.

On the other hand, the history of the 20th century tells us that once an economy successfully breaks through to an income level of US\$5,000, it is almost certain to grow

relatively smoothly up to the US\$10,000 mark in per capita income. Accordingly, it is crucial to first reach the high ground of US\$5,000 in personal income, if we are to land in the economically advanced world.

The '90s is just around the corner. In view of what we have achieved over the past six years through hard work, however, I am inclined to believe that as long as our economy sustains its present vitality under continuing conditions of social stability, our per capita income will reach the US\$5,000 mark — the crucial development milestone — in the early '90s. This means that our gross national product should have surpassed US\$200 billion by then.

Our annual two-way external trade should have reached US\$150 billion, making Korea the world.

Our foreign debt, which is now down to US\$30 billion, should have decreased further to US\$25 billion. Korea should become a creditor nation, with its external assets exceeding its external debt.

We should then have achieved a powerful economy that should exhibit the early characteristics of an advanced economy.

Q: There seems to be mounting concern about the obstructive activities of North Korea now that the Seoul Olympics, which are being called an unprecedentedly good opportunity for national development, are only about a year away.

Please explain to us what diplomatic and security measures will be taken to prevent any possible provocation by the North.

A: First of all, I'd like to take this occasion to express my profound gratitude to the entire nation for having cooperated, body and soul, to ensure the successful staging of the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

They will be a joyful event for the Korean people which is not likely to be repeated in our lifetime. With an unwavering conviction that this glorious festival will be a decisive opportunity for the promotion of our national prestige and for leaping into the ranks of the advanced countries, I have encouraged the government and relevant organizations not to be negligent under any circumstance in any area, including diplomacy and security.

Key figures in the North have lost no opportunity to repeat the threatening remarks that they would not sit idly by and watch the success of the Seoul Olympics or that the Games would not be peaceful.

Though the South-North Sports Talks under the sponsorship of the International Olympic Committee are still going on, North Korea is continuing to stick to its unreasonable demands even though only one month remains before the September 17 deadline, which is the date beyond which there will be no further negotiations.

Given the north's behavior, we have no choice but to suspect that their real intention is to obstruct the Games completely by employing whatever tactics are necessary.

Our armed forces are, of course, maintaining a solid counter-offensive capable of immediately repelling the Communist North in the one-in-ten-thousand chance that they launch a military attack against us and are capable of immediately taking retaliatory measures.

I predict that although North Korea is boasting that the Communist bloc will boycott the Seoul Olympics next year if their demands are not met, many Communist and Socialist countries will come to the Seoul Games.

Accordingly, I am confident that the Seoul Olympics will be successful if we carry out the transition to democracy with stability and unity and thus are able to put the finishing touches on the preparations for the Games.

Q: A lot of attention is being paid to what you will do when you leave office. Please tell us your plans, if you have any, and especially what relations you will maintain with the Democratic Justice Party.

A: First of all, I think I need a rest. I would like to have the freedom and leisure to do whatever I want, something which I have missed while running state affairs. I hope to meet my friends freely, to travel in Korea and abroad and to enjoy being a grandfather.

Since my inauguration, I have been thinking I should write my memoirs. I hope that such an account of all that I have experienced and felt as president might be helpful to the next president and to the nation. If my experiences as president would be of any service to the nation and the people, I would be willing to share them impartially.

In regard to my relations with the DJP, wasn't I the one who took the lead in creating the party and who became its first president? Therefore, as a lifelong member of the party, I will always cherish my relations with it and its members.

Q: At this crucial juncture when we are just about to establish a new democratic tradition and leap into the ranks of the advanced nations, is there anything you would especially like to urge the people to do?

A: Before I answer your question, with a heavy heart I would first like to offer once again my deepest sympathy not only to the victims who suffered the loss of loved ones and much property damage in the series of typhoons and resultant floods which struck the country from last month to August 15, but also to the entire nation which suffered much damage.

During the floods, we saw once again the wisdom, unflagging determination, brotherly love and unity of the public in the face of tribulation. I would like to emphasize that such wisdom and unity should be continued into the future.

The whole nation, united as one, should give careful thought to what needs to be done for the future of the nation and of each individual and to what is right. Now is the time for prudence when we should consider carefully and make wise choices and not be swept away by a restless wind.

The recent labor disputes require that everyone act especially judiciously.

As you are well aware, the recent labor unrest has serious repercussions beyond the issue of the relations between labor and management in that it will have an impact on overall economic development and on the everyday life of each and every citizen. I urge everyone to make a concerted effort to settle the issue with a profound insight into the fact that although we are pursuing democratic development, it, or any development, is nothing but a house of cards if the standard of living deteriorates.

As I mentioned earlier, I expected the entire nation to have a firm belief in liberal democracy and to be bold and resolute against any scheme to disrupt it. We must not allow our negligence in the face of the flood of misguided ideologies and reckless actions to slow the momentum of the nation.

I sincerely hope that the nation will refute any argument, if it arises, that it would be all right for national development to slow down as long as some private interests are satisfied. Let us all, with prudence and reason, go resolutely down the path toward democratic development and dazzling national prosperity.

DJP, RDP React

SK220145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party made contrasting comments after President Chon Tu-hwan's summer press conference yesterday.

The ruling party said it feels "deep confidence" in Chon's "elaboration of the ways to achieve a variety of goals including democratic development."

"It is very significant that the President stressed the need for concerted effort by the people to overcome an ideological crisis with the recognition that the country is now seeing a struggle between the right and the left."

Pointing to his call for a vanguard role by political parties in defending the democratic system, DJP spokesman Yi Min-sop said that the politicians and other people are required to combine their energy to successfully carry out the tasks facing the country.

In the meantime, the RDP said it is regrettable the head of state did not give any firm commitment to the release of their civil rights, which it regards as prerequisites for a "genuine" democracy.

Spokesman Kim Tae-chung said, "Isn't it irresponsible to offer only superficial advice on labor disturbances which have stemmed from the government-business connection during Chon's seven-year-old Fifth Republic."

Dailies View Conference

SK241400 [Editorial report] Seoul newspapers on 22 August carry editorials on President Chon Tu-hwan's news conference on 21 August.

Choson Ilbo in Korean, on page 2 of its 22 August edition, carries a 900-word editorial under the headline "Let Us Overcome the Current Impasse Wisely — A Few Points About President Chon's News Conference."

Citing President Chon's remarks that "I have no alternative to constitutional revision based on agreement," the editorial urges the hard-liners possibly lurking behind the ruling party "to stop dreaming preposterous dreams." Saying that "the sudden transition from the protracted authoritarian era to an era of openness inevitably generates some noises which characterize a time of transition," the editorial optimistically expresses its conviction that "such a phenomenon will be overcome smoothly through self-restraint and self-control."

The editorial, stressing the need to effect reforms in order to keep the number of radical elements minimal, says that "stagnant water in society" serves as a breeding ground for the radical elements and adds that "the issue concerning ideological friction on the part of youth in recent years should also be understood in this context." The editorial says it is necessary to demonstrate that society and history can also be changed by something other than radical means and that the possibility of reform should be proven clearly and tangibly "by narrowing the gap between the haves and the have-nots and by a fair distribution of income."

Hanguk Ilbo in Korean, in a 900-word editorial carried on page 2 of its 22 August edition under the headline "How To View the Transitional Period," notes the similarity between the political situation of the so-called "Seoul Spring" in 1980 and the current situation. It then notes two worrisome facts about the political situation in the country — the emergence of the radical left-leaning forces and the presence of the defenders of established power who are likely to dwell on anachronistic ideas and take advantage of the dangers that the radical left-leaning forces may engender.

The editorial further says "although the left-leaning forces are still small in number and are unlikely to subvert the process of democratization, public vigilance should be maintained against them, as a matter of course."

Referring to recent labor unrest, the editorial urges the employers and employees to prove their self-discipline, their self-sufficiency, and their self-restraint.

Seoul Sinmun in Korean, on page two of its 22 August edition, carries a 2,000-word editorial: "We Should

Thoroughly Adhere to the Spirit of Liberal Democracy — Upon Watching President Chon's Press Conference."

Referring to President Chon's remarks about the emergence of left-leaning forces at the 21 August press conference, the editorial states that "we view it as a challenge to our system as President Chon does."

Saying that "just as President Chon has made clear his intentions to resolutely deal with such left-leaning forces, it is self-evident that the left-leaning forces which have consolidated their presence without our knowing it should be eradicated at any cost."

The 22 August edition of *Chungang Ilbo* in Korean carries an 800-word editorial on page two entitled: "Difficulties Should Be Overcome With the People's Capabilities — In Connection With President Chon Tu-hwan's 21 August Press Conference."

Viewing President Chon Tu-hwan's 21 August summer press conference as "being focused on expressing concern over political, economic, and social problems which may arise during the 6-month transitional period and on asking the people for their voluntary cooperation in overcoming problems," the daily notes that Chon "vowed to work as a 'sincere manager' from a suprapartisan stance while reserving his views on the future political schedule and pending political issues, such as negotiations over constitutional revision."

Pointing out President Chon Tu-hwan's particular emphasis on the problem concerning "left-leaning forces," the paper says: "It is difficult to deny that the emergence of radical leftist forces is, in reality, becoming a factor which may lead the political situation in an unexpected direction."

"The reason is that just as reaction follows action, the emergence of extreme forces can become a cause of allurements for more anachronistic moves and provide an excuse for them."

Noting a "possibility for leftist forces to capitalize on social chaos that may be caused by moves of worker-student solidarity when the campuses open a new semester in September," the daily calls for "taking all necessary measures to remove, above all, the grounds that the leftist forces use in their radical assertions to insinuate themselves among the people and to accommodate boldly the progressive demands of the people that have already been recognized."

In conclusion, the paper says that "there is no more desirable method than resolving conflict and disturbances during a transitional period ultimately on the basis of the people's capabilities." Both the people and the government are required to bear in mind that as the current situation becomes more difficult, "self-restraint and temperance rather than hasty action are demanded."

Airport Workers' Strike Delays Plane Flights
SK250029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Aug 87 p 3

[Excerpts] The ongoing strike by ground workers at Kimpo International Airport shows no sign of early resolution as negotiations on the labor disputes yesterday came to a standstill.

Some 400 ground workers of Korea Air Terminal Service Co. (KATSCO) continued their sit-in protest for the third consecutive day at the company building near Kimpo International Airport yesterday.

The Hanjin Business-affiliated company workers started to walk off their jobs Saturday morning, presenting an eight-point demand including a pay hike and improved working conditions.

They also insisted that the present "pro-management" labor union be replaced by a more independent union.

Because of the strike, departures and arrivals of 172 passenger and cargo flights were delayed by one to two and a half hours yesterday.

Further on Strike

SK251143 Seoul YONHAP in English 1137 GMT
25 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 25 (YONHAP) — The operations of Kimpo International Airport returned to normal Tuesday as hundreds of ground workers ended their strike after reaching a compromise on their wage increase demands with management.

All the striking workers of Korea Air Terminal Service Co. (KATSCO), a sister company of Korean Air, went back to work shortly after an agreement with management was announced at 11:50 a.m.

The accord calls for the monthly pay increase of the workers by a uniform 38,000 won (about 47 U.S. dollars one dollar is worth about 810 won).

The workers started a strike last Saturday morning demanding pay raise and better working conditions.

Most passenger and cargo flights at the airport had been forced to delay their departures and arrivals from 30 minutes to three hours due to the walkouts.

KATSCO handles ground services, ranging from catering in-flight meals to cleaning and loading services. It employs about 2,700 people.

In a related development, union representatives of Korean Air [KAL] and its sister company, Korean Air Service (KAS), continued negotiations on wage increase and the improvement of working conditions with management.

Korea Air's union includes some 2,100 maintenance workers, while the KAS has about 500 employees who handle the supply of oil to aircraft and warehouses at Kimpo Airport.

Should they walk off their jobs because of a rupture of the ongoing negotiations, the operations of the airport, including flight services, might be paralyzed, airport officials said.

No Tae-u Admonishes DJP Members for Rumors
SK242329 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Aug 87 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" Column]

[Text] DJP president No Tae-u expressed strong dissatisfaction with what he called "inaction" of the party in preparing for the presidential election in a meeting of Central Executive Council yesterday.

The ruling party presidential candidate pointed out that some party members are showing a defeatist attitude and are not making positive efforts to prepare for elections.

"Now is the time for us to devote our all energies towards victory in the presidential election. But some party members are simply giving up such efforts," said No.

No deplored that some party members seem to be influenced by spreading rumors that the presidential election may not be held because of social unrest.

"I believe that, the core members in the ruling camp have been the very sources of wild rumors," No chided the Central Executive Council members.

"We should hold the presidential election in a fair and just manner under any circumstances. We have no reason to think beforehand that our party will be defeated," No said.

He said he received many letters from members of local chapters complaining that heads of chapters are just staying in Seoul to curry favor with the top leaders of the party.

DJP May Allow Journalists To Join Party
SK250009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is considering revising the Political Party Law to allow journalists and employees at state-run corporations to become party members.

According to a draft reported to the DJP Central Executive Council yesterday, local chapters of parties will be allowed to organize financial supporting associations.

Parties will be required to have local offices only in one-fifth of all constituencies, from the present requirement of one-fourth.

Chief policy-maker Nam Chae-hui who headed the drafting team proposed permitting the organization of "community parties" in preparation for the enforcement of

the local autonomy system. At the present, only national parties with local chapters in at least five metropolitan cities and provinces can be registered with the Central Election Management Committee.[CEMC]

The DJP is also considering the revision of the Political Funds Law so that parties which have no parliamentary seats will be entitled to share donations given to the CEMC by business organizations.

Parties in the making will also benefit from the official political funds, according to the draft.

It will lift the lowest limit on donations by individuals to central offices of parties through the CEMC. The present political fund law provides that donations by individuals should range from 50,000 won each time to ten million won in annual total.

The donations will be made in cash. At present, cash donations are banned, and valuable things, such as facilities, are available for contribution by individual donors.

Local chapters will be also permitted to raise funds from individuals within the total limit of 100 million each in a year. Individual donations to local chapters should be no more than one million won per donor annually.

The ruling party will further study the drafts before presenting amendment bills to the National Assembly's regular session to open on Sept. 20.

Most Seoul Bus Companies Resume Operations
SK222359 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Despite an agreement on pay increases between union leaders and management, drivers at some bus companies in Seoul went on strike yesterday, severely affecting transportation in the metropolitan area crowded with about 10 million people.

Dissatisfied with the contents of the agreement, the drivers said they decided to go on with their planned strike.

Involved are 21 companies out of the 89 in Seoul. However, the number of bus firms on strike began to dwindle during the day as some drivers returned to work.

As of 9 a.m., the figure had dropped to 14. They provide bus services on 64 route. The 14 firms run a total of 1,419 buses on the routes.

Around 10 a.m., bus drivers at one company joined in the strike, putting the figure up to 15. But the number fell down to eight last night. Most of bus firms resumed operation.

Originally on Friday afternoon, representatives of trade unions of bus companies had agreed with the representatives of Seoul's bus companies on a six-point agreement Friday afternoon, making citizens feel easy with the prospects of the feared general strike being averted.

However, drivers at bus companies balked, arguing that the agreement fell far short of what they had struggled for.

Major items of the agreement include an 11 percent hike in wages, two days paid holiday a year, annual 3,000 won wage raises, and establishment of a 150 million won scholarship fund for the children of bus drivers.

Drivers, who had demanded 22 percent hike in wages, said they felt betrayed by the representatives of the trade unions. The acceptance of the agreement is throwing in the towel, drivers said.

Because of this response by drivers, Kim U-sam, who had bargained with the management of bus companies for the union, failed to get union representatives from the individual bus firms to back the agreement he had concluded with management.

Union leaders at 53 of the 89 firms refused to endorse the agreement and threatened to go on strike.

Meanwhile, Seoul city administration operated a emergency busing service in areas where there was no bus service due to the strike.

At the same time, the city administration started persuasion sessions with bus companies in order to normalize "crippled" transportation in the metropolitan area.

Meanwhile, bus services in nearby Incheon city returned to normal yesterday, one day after a general strike started, after the two parties concluded an agreement.

The contents of the agreement is similar to the one concluded between drivers' representatives and management in Seoul.

In Seoul, buses assume half the transportation volume in Seoul. The remaining half is provided by taxis, the subway and privately-owned cars.

Dismissed Workers, Students Stage Protest
SK250027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] about 5,000 laborers and students violently clashed with police front of Yonsei University Sunday as they tried to take to the streets after attending a rally calling for all unlawfully dismissed workers reinstated at their firms.

They tried to break through a police cordon, hurling stones and Molotov cocktails, at around 8:30 p.m. Sunday but failed to advance.

Dismissed laborers formed a large portion of the participants.

The laborers and students wore black ribbons and sashes in homage to Yi Sok-kyu the first victim of the recent labor unrest. Yi 21, of Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Ltd., died during a violent clash with police.

They also attacked the opposition party for trying to write a new constitution in collaboration with the ruling camp, which they labelled "Fascist."

After confronting police near Yonsei's main gate about, 300 people returned to the campus and staged a sit-in throughout the Night at the plaza of the university library.

Textile Management Optimistic on Negotiations
SK250055 Seoul YONHAP in English 0033 GMT
25 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 25 (YONHAP) — Owners of 17 spinning companies across the nation agreed Monday that they would accept most of the demands by the textile labor union in an effort to keep workers from going on strike.

The owners, however, noted that a 16.5 percent wage increase demanded by the union is hardly acceptable, considering the companies' accumulated deficits and uncertain economic prospects.

The Federation of Korean Textile Workers' Unions decided to go on strike Sept. 1 unless the management agreed to a 16.5 percent pay raise by the end of August.

The owners said that they are optimistic about the labor-management negotiations on wage increases scheduled for Tuesday afternoon since most of the spinning companies had already granted an average 9.9 percent pay raise last March in addition to a 100 percent increase in bonus payments, reflecting last year's profits. The spinning companies' profits last year are said to be large enough to offset the deficits which accumulated over the past four to five years.

The labor-management negotiations will be attended by the owners of companies and leaders of separate labor unions of the 17 spinning companies.

If the meeting should fail to result in an agreement, both sides are to select their respective representatives for further negotiations.

Meanwhile, the owners said that the additional 15 percent pay increase granted to workers at the Chungnam Spinning Co. earlier this year would not be a key issue because the company's regular base pay had been relatively low compared to that of other spinning companies.

Daewoo Motors Resumes 'Normal Operations'
SK250203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT
25 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 25 (YONHAP) — Daewoo Motor Co., which suspended operations for nine days, has decided to resume normal operations Wednesday.

The other two major automakers hit by labor disputes — Hyundai Motor Co. and Kia Industrial Co. — have already resumed normal operations.

Daewoo gave the go-ahead to resume operations because the supply of parts and components is expected to meet the demand in accordance with the settlements of labor disputes at major affiliated subcontractors — Pung Sung Precision Co. and Hanil Tube Industrial Co.

In the case of Daewoo Motor Co., of 280 subcontractors supplying parts, labor disputes have broken out in 62 firms while 44 disputes have been resolved with 18 disputes still going on.

Business sources said it is feared that the suspension of operations in the auto industry might happen again depending on the upcoming negotiations between labor and management because Hyundai and Daewoo motor companies are still faced with the problem of wage adjustments and other collective bargaining issues.

YONHAP Views 'Internal Discords' in DJP
SK250755 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT
25 Aug 87

["News analysis" by Chae Sung-hui]

[Excerpts] Seoul, Aug. 25 (YONHAP) — The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) seems to be concerned over some internal pessimistic views on the proposed upcoming political agenda for democracy with about 100 days left until an expected presidential election.

Rep. No Tae-u, the party president and presidential candidate, Monday delivered harsh attacks against the skepticism which he said has pervaded the party while calling on party members to boost their morale as the election approaches.

No's address at the party's Central Executive Council was itself unusual, as was the intensity of his comments. No's address, laden with criticism, well reflects that his party is faced with an unprecedented slump which offers a sharp contrast to the vitality and harmony which prevailed after No's democratization declaration made on June 29.

The DJP president pinpointed his attack against some leading party members who he insisted had spread unfounded rumors about a September crisis in the nation, which had infused a kind of skepticism about the ruling party's prospects in the coming elections likely to be held in December.

No admitted that the general public is worrying about a possible worsening of the political situation to an uncontrollable extent in the coming months when leftist groups of university students are expected to attempt coordinated anti-government initiatives along with labor groups or political opposition forces.

No, however, strongly rejected the possibility of military intervention into the political situation, claiming that the mature political consciousness of the people would help prevent the situation from deteriorating to such an extent. He contended, it is not the time for the military to intervene and the people do not want them to intervene.

His unusually strong denial of any possible military intervention evidently attests to the scope and depth of the apprehension prevailing inside the ruling party concerning political developments in the coming months.

Political observers have noted various signs of fading morale and disharmony among the DJP members, especially since President Chon Tu-hwan expressed his willingness to resign from the party presidency early in July. [passage omitted]

Coupled with some rumors about the September crisis which began spreading that month, President Chon's decision to step down from the party presidency acted as an important variable in changing the intraparty atmosphere by allowing feelings of a power vacuum to slip in.

No is said to have often complained about the less cooperative attitudes of some figures in the ruling camp. No had faced negative responses from many party officeholders when he decided to have an open meeting with university students recently.

No said in the meeting on Aug. 18 that he would abolish the current system of placing military academy graduates in public offices only to face unsatisfactory responses from some party office holders who insisted that the system should be continued on a reduced scale.

No's idea of securing civilian superiority in the party hierarchy seems to be arousing a feeling of discontent among the soldiers-turned-politicians whose roles have suffered a setback since his eight-point democratic reform declaration on June 29.

Some of these disaffected individuals are alleged to have vetoed No's party charter amendment at a Central Executive Council meeting last month.

No's apparent failure to initiate concrete measures at least thus far to cope with his historic democratization declaration seems to reflect an image of weakness or vulnerability in his leadership.

What makes matters worse is the uncertainty surrounding the political and social situation nationwide. While labor disputes show little sign of cooling down, the so-called leftist student circles are allegedly trying to associate themselves with the political opposition and their anti-government movements.

Students recently organized a national conference among themselves with the apparent purpose of centralizing their leadership in the anti-government movements.

Many of the ruling party members believe that if the political and social situations deteriorate, more harm would result to the ruling party than to the opposition parties. They perceive that the DJP, as the ruling party, would be responsible if the crisis should worsen.

The skepticism harbored by some DJP members with regard to whether the national elections will be held is based on a scenario that a drastic increase in political

and social tension might touch off an extreme reaction from the military.

People in some quarters of the ruling party even suspect that President Chon's recent warning against leftists must be a roundabout expression of his willingness to take extreme measures in case his political timetable faces distractions because of their challenges.

Some political observers cynically insist that the ruling party has suffered serious internal discords between the different elements of the party hierarchy. They observed that groups lower in the party hierarchy often acted separately from No and his close aides in the party leadership. As one observer said, No seems to be running alone.

Kim Tae-chung Calls for Unification Debate
SK250001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Tae-chung called for open debate on unification policy and advocated his proposal to unify the divided Koreas in three stages under a "republic confederation (Yonbange)" yesterday.

He said Korea has not moved even an inch toward peaceful unification of the South and the North as the government has "monopolized" the formulation of unification policy and "banned and oppressed" public debate on unification during the 40 years.

The general public, especially youths, has begun to harbor suspicion over the government's unification policy as it has discouraged public debate, he said.

Out of frustration, some young people are tilting even further toward accommodating "radical and dangerous unification ideas," Kim said in a statement issued through a spokesman.

"It is, therefore, necessary for the government to make a U-turn away from its closed and isolated unification policy, thus setting the stage through which the people can seek ways to unify the South and the North through peaceful and democratic means," he said.

Kim said his unification proposal for a "republic confederation" highlights peaceful co-existence, peaceful interchange and peaceful unification.

He said his proposal calls for the two Koreas to set up a "symbolic and perfunctory coordinating body" to promote non-political exchanges in sports, tourism and culture. The coordinating body should be staffed by people sent from two independent governments of the South and the North.

"The republic confederation (coordinating body) can then be set up on several conditions: the establishment of a genuine democratic government in the South, the renunciation by Pyongyang of its scheme to unify the

divided Korea through force, and the cross-recognition of the South and the North by four powers — the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan."

Kim also emphasized that his own "Yonbangje" formula requires that South Korea will continue to pursue a free, liberal democratic system.

He added that his unification proposal is also aimed at unifying the divided Korea — the ultimate goal of the Korean people — within the framework of firming up the democratic principle in the South and not helping the Communists.

He said his unification formula is quite different from North Korea's so-called "Confederal Republic." North Korea's Kim Il-song is bent on establishing a single central government with all political and non-political power, which is quite unrealistic and contains "many dangerous ideas" the South can not accommodate.

He emphasized the difference in apparent displeasure at the ruling Democratic Justice Party's taking issue with the "nuance and wording" of his unification formula also calling for a "confederal republic (Yonbangje)."

He hoped that his political rivals would not criticize the wording or nuance of his unification proposal, but rather study real content of his proposal.

Kim said his generation and the next government will, at first, promote nonpolitical exchanges, thus creating an environment in which the South and the North can restore confidence in each other and realize the homogeneity of the Korean people.

"My next generation, not my generation, will undertake the peaceful unification of a divided Korea under the basic principle of a liberal democratic system," Kim said.

Kim said in a statement that his Yonbangje formula was charted after advice from Korean experts overseas and had gotten wide endorsement in the United States.

He hinted that he will henceforth not use the term "yonbangje" in public speeches but instead highlight the real contents of the yonbangje.

Kim also questioned why the ruling DJP had taken issue with his unification formula just recently. He said the concept of the yonbangje had been announced in 1985 in domestic monthly magazine.

DJP Member Resigns Over Trust Fund Scandal

SK250021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
25 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Rep. Yim Chol-sun of the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday tendered his resignation to Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, taking responsibility for a recent scandal involving deposits in a trust fund.

The scandal broke early this month when the president of Daeju Mutual Trust Fund Co. was arrested on charges of misappropriating 2.1 billion won of Yim's deposits of 3.6 billion won.

Yim, a two-term lawmaker, resigned as chief policymaker on Aug. 6 over trouble triggered by the incident.

Yim's resignation, expected to be accepted by Speaker Yi, will reduce the number of the DJP's parliamentary seats to 146.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Philippines' Laurel Signs Air Agreement
*BK250750 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 25 Aug 87*

[Text] Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines have signed an air services agreement allowing for stopover by their national airlines at each other's capital. Radio Brunei reported today that the agreement was signed by Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel and Brunei's communications minister, Pehin Dato Awang Abdul Aziz, at Bandar Seri Begawan yesterday. Under the agreement, Royal Brunei Airlines and Philippine Airlines will make twice weekly stopovers at Manila and Bandar Seri Begawan respectively.

Mr Laurel, on a 2-day visit to the sultanate, described the agreement as an important step in relations between the two ASEAN member countries. At a dinner given by Brunei's foreign minister, Pengiran Muda Mohamed Bolkiah, Mr Laurel, who is also foreign secretary, said the longstanding ties between them should be strengthened and widened for a better future. Pengiran Muda Mohamed Bolkiah stressed that the two ASEAN members should cooperate to ensure regional peace and stability. He said Brunei and the Philippines realized that economic growth could not be achieved without political stability.

Malaysia

Commentary on ASEAN's Reaction to U.S. Bill
*BK241600 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 24 Aug 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is some concern both among government leaders and business executives in the ASEAN countries over the ominous [as heard] trade bill now pending before both houses of the U.S. legislature. The objective of these sponsors of the law is to provide more protection for American industries. This inward-looking policy is certainly not in harmony, but is in variance with the official and off declared policy of President Ronald Reagan's administration of encouraging as much free trade as possible across international borders.

On the 6th of August, by a voice vote, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a unanimous resolution in support of ASEAN and its steady development and progress. The American lawmakers on that occasion used superlative phrases to praise the achievements of ASEAN. They also recorded their consensus that United States shares many common interests with ASEAN and values the dialogue and cooperation between the two on international, political, and economic issues of common concern. The governments and the people of ASEAN welcomed that kind of understanding on the part of the American lawmakers.

However, they would like a more sincere demonstration of feeling for ASEAN interest. To raise more tariff walls against consumer goods, especially textiles from ASEAN countries, would be to set in motion developments that will have yet another adverse impact on this region.

As the Malaysian ambassador to United States Mr Talala pointed out, ASEAN has maintained its resilience mainly because its products were marketed without unduly restrictive measures being forced on them by importing nations. The current mood of protectionism among the affluent industrial nations is very unhealthy. If it persists, it will mean that there will be a severe dislocation of the present stable trade relations that exist between ASEAN and its trading partners.

The ASEAN ambassadors accredited to Washington have been engaged in a veritable campaign to convince U.S. congressmen of the rather un-American activity that the introduction of anti-free trade laws will in fact imply. The United States has over the years been preaching and spreading the gospel of free trade in all goods and services. This is an essential feature of the anti-communist crusade as well. Countries like Malaysia have always pinned their faith on the free enterprise system and the value of free trade with reasonable tariff. Malaysia has always stressed the vitality of free trade and freedom to invest and to produce and exchange goods and services. A supplementary feature of this belief in free trade is our policy of asking for better terms of trade for our export rather than to plead or beg for aid.

Throughout the ASEAN region, there will be numerous individuals, corporations, and associations anxiously monitoring further development in respect of this ominous trade bill. Our hope is that it will not become law.

Singapore

Deputy Prime Minister on Religion, Politics
*BK250853 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English
23 Aug 87 p 1*

[Text] First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong last night called on Singaporeans to focus their minds on two potential problems — the mixing of politics with religion and the lack of Malay or Indian representation in Parliament.

Speaking at his Marine Parade constituency's National Day dinner, he said the Government was working out practical and acceptable measures to address these problems.

Only if solutions were found to prevent the two problems from emerging could Singapore hope to fulfil the slogan, A Nation for All.

Mr Goh said the aim would be to "stop religion from being infected with politics, and parliament from degenerating into one that isn't representative of the three major communities in Singapore".

Otherwise, Singapore might end up like India, which, as it celebrates its 40th anniversary of independence, was bitterly divided — by religion, race, caste and region.

Pointing out that like India, Singapore had a mix of races and religions, he said: "We do not want, when we celebrate our 40th National Day, to be like India, tormented by communal strife and religious conflict, each community fighting another, each faith pitted against another."

Last Sunday, the Prime Minister spoke in his National Day Rally speech of the two problems facing Singapore.

He had identified several possible solutions to ensure fair representation in parliament. These included the idea of having a multi-racial slate of Team MPs, reserving certain wards for minority candidates or adopting proportional representation based on language and race.

Elaborating on these suggestions, Mr Goh told reporters a special Cabinet group which he headed had begun discussing these options. The group's recommendations would be presented to Parliament for debate "in the next few months".

But the danger of mixing religion and politics would be a more difficult problem to tackle and would take more time to discuss, he said.

Cabinet ministers would discuss the issue with religious leaders to seek their views and to convince them that the Government was doing the right thing for Singapore.

In his speech Mr Goh also described how the slogan A Nation for All had been decided on by the cabinet.

The original slogan proposed by this year's National Day Parade Organising Committee had been, One People, Together . . . Excellence for Singapore.

But cabinet had asked: Are we really one people yet?

"The mixed reaction of Singaporeans over the Herzog visit in November 1986 did not suggest that we are. So Cabinet changed the recommended slogan . . .," he said.

A Nation for All was a hope that was achievable for all Singaporeans regardless of race, language or religion, he added.

Cambodia

Soviet Cooperation Delegation Arrives

BK210308 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1134 GMT
20 Aug 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 20 — A delegation of Inter-Governmental Soviet-Kampuchean Commission for Commercial, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation arrived here this morning for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation led by V.N. Kozlov, vice-president of the Soviet section of the commission, was warmly greeted at Pochentong Airport by Tang Saroem, Kampuchean minister for economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries and vice-president of the Kampuchean section of the said commission; and other Kampuchean officials.

Soviet economic attache to Kampuchea (Chenderey) was also on hand.

Heng Samrin Receives Outgoing CSSR Envoy

BK250800 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, granted an audience at the former Royal Palace on the morning of 24 August to Comrade Jiri Vesely, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR, who came to pay a courtesy call and take leave of him at the end of his diplomatic mission in the PRK.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin highly appreciated and warmly hailed the brilliant success made by Comrade Ambassador Jiri Vesely in his diplomatic assignment which has brought about a constant consolidation and expansion of the friendly relations between the parties, governments, and peoples of Cambodia and Czechoslovakia, thus contributing greatly to the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

At the same time, the comrade general secretary also expressed profound thanks to the Czechoslovak party, government, and people for supporting the Cambodian people's just and correct struggle against the genocidal Pol Pot regime and other reactionary Khmer groups attempting to undermine the rebirth and peaceful existence of the Cambodian people. Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin conveyed through the comrade ambassador his greetings and best wishes to the Czechoslovak party, government, and people, wishing them more and greater success in implementing all tasks set by the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress to further accelerate socialist construction in the CSSR.

In his return speech, Comrade Jiri Vesely expressed deep thanks to the party and government of the PRK for creating favorable conditions for the success of his diplomatic mission. He gave an assurance that once back in his country he would convey news about the latest developments of the Cambodian revolution to the Czechoslovak party, government, and people and would help to vigorously promote the friendly relations between the two parties, governments, and peoples.

Report on Damage Caused by Drought

BK201304 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1132 GMT
20 Aug 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 20 — So far this monsoon, Kampuchean peasants have, because of severe prolonged drought, particularly in the Provinces of Kratie, Kompong Speu, Svay Rieng, Stung Treng, etc

planted rice on only 334,700 ha, or 18.9 percent of the yearly target, and covered 50,200 ha with industrial and subsidiary food crops.

But, nearly 13,000 ha of rice fields and 12,500 ha of industrial and subsidiary food crops were destroyed.

Besides, various measures taken to combat drought, the Ministry of Agriculture, in close cooperation with the local authorities, has provided the peasants with 80 13-hp pumping machines, 936,800 litres of diesel [fuel] and 15,700 litres of gasoline in addition to 17,330 tons of chemical fertilizer, 15,000 litres of insecticide and 2,000 kg of rat-killer.

Itinerant technical teams have been organized by the Department of Water Conservancy to help the peasants repair and put into full function 230 mechanical pumps. They also supplied various localities with machine parts.

Sihanouk Greets Indonesian National Day

BK200124 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 19 Aug 87

["Text" of greetings message from Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Indonesian President Suharto on Indonesia's national day]

[Text] To His Excellency President Suharto of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia:

On the glorious occasion of the national day of the Republic of Indonesia, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I am greatly honored to extend warmest fraternal greetings and best wishes to you for your happiness, for the valiant Indonesian people's happiness and glory, and for greater prosperity in Indonesia.

On this auspicious occasion, I would like once again to express my most profound gratitude to your excellency for your firm, vigorous, and unswerving support and assistance and generous aid to the Cambodian people and the cause of struggle of the Cambodian nation and people.

Please, your excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

[Dated] Pyongyang, 14 August 1987

Son Sann Visits Border, Views Talks Proposal

BK220745 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 22 Aug 87

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian coalition government and president of the KPNLF, said that he does not object to talks with Heng Samrin but added that he must first meet and talk to the Vietnamese because Heng Samrin will not be able to order the Vietnamese to do anything.

His Excellency Son Sann said this to the Cambodian people of Sok San Village yesterday during his visit to the Thai-Cambodian border.

His Excellency Son Sann stressed that the problem between the Cambodians is not difficult to solve and that he may meet with Heng Samrin anywhere. He added however that since what the Cambodians want is the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the Cambodians must hold talks on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia with the Vietnamese.

His Excellency Son Sann said that since Heng Samrin cannot order the Vietnamese to withdraw, this matter must be discussed with the Vietnamese themselves. He added that he does not object to the proposed informal talks agreed upon by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja with the Vietnamese. But he said that he will join in such talks only if it is attended by a Vietnamese representative.

His Excellency Son Sann also criticized the Vietnamese saying that while the Vietnamese have said that there should be no precondition for these informal talks, they themselves have already set a precondition by saying that they want the Cambodian groups to meet first.

His Excellency Son Sann ended his 4-day visit to the Thai-Cambodian border yesterday after meeting with the Cambodian people there.

During the visit, His Excellency Son Sann, accompanied by General Sak Sutsakhan, commander in chief of the Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA], and other leaders of the KPNLF, called on the Cambodian people at Site 2 and Sok San Village and went to a secret base of the KPNLA in order to visit KPNLA soldiers.

His Excellency Son Sann also informed the Cambodian people and the KPNLA combatants of his recent visit to Europe to seek more support for the CGDK. He also said that if the Soviet Union really wants to help seek a solution to the Cambodian problem, it should start doing so.

His Excellency Son Sann and a KPNLF delegation are to visit Beijing at the end of August.

Son Sann Commander Reports SRV Casualties

BK230654 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 23 Aug

[Text] Major General Prum Vit, commander of the KPNLF's Fourth Army region said 30 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and another 25 wounded in clashes with KPNLF combatants in the Fourth Army Region between mid-July and mid-August.

General Prum Vit revealed this in his speech during the visit of Son Sann, CGDK prime minister and KPNLF president, to Sok San village yesterday. He said these

casualties were the results of four clashes, two ambushes, and a mine planted by KPNLF combatants. Apart from this, KPNLF combatants in the Fourth Army Region captured 13 Heng Samrin soldiers in the same period.

General Prum Vit further said that between the beginning of 1987 and 18 August, the Fourth Army Region inflicted the following casualties on the Vietnamese: 52 killed and 42 wounded; 2 taken prisoner. In the same period, 53 Heng Samrin soldiers were captured; a Vietnamese and a Heng Samrin soldier defected; and 195 people escaped the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime to join the KPNLF's Fourth Army Region.

Briefs

Battambang Returnees

Phnom Penh SPK August 20 — By August this year, 49 people intoxicated by enemy propaganda reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Ek Phnum District, Battambang Province, bringing along 43 assorted guns and a quantity of ammunition. The returnees included 12 ex-Polpotists, 24 ex-Sereikas (Sonsanians) and 13 Molinakans (Sihanoukists). Worthy of note is that in a single day of August six ex-Molinakans of Battalion 23 came in [a] group and brought with them six A.K. automatic rifles and a quantity of ammunition. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1116 GMT 20 Aug 87 BK]

Laos

Radio Talk on U.S. Team's Visit, Thai Poachers
BK210421 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0500 GMT 16 Aug 87

[Talk between "Uncle Sang" and "Uncle Sat" on Lao-U.S. talks and log felling by Thai poachers in Sayaboury Province — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Sat] Now I want to discuss a new issue with you, old man.

[Sang] What is it, old man?

[Sat] It deals with the recent visit to Laos by a U.S. delegation to hold talks with our Lao delegation. I want to know what agreements were reached during the talks.

[Sang] Well, according to news reports, the talks were held in an atmosphere of frankness and efforts were made to increase mutual understanding. The two sides agreed to continue talks in the near future in order to implement agreements the two sides have reached. The two sides reiterated their respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity in relations between the two countries. A joint press release issued after the talks stated that the U.S. Government reaffirms its opposition to any irresponsible efforts by private groups to interfere in the government-to-government cooperation. Our Lao Government also agreed to

resume cooperation with the United States in the humanitarian domain in searching for Americans missing in Laos during the war. The U.S. Government also acknowledged the Lao side's concern on the humanitarian problems of the Lao side and agreed to work within its capability to respond to them. The two sides also exchanged views on other issues of mutual interest.

Even though no details were discussed at the talks between the Lao and U.S. delegations, favorable conditions were created for the two sides to continue to develop mutual understanding and to consult with one another to implement whatever agreements the two sides have reached on the humanitarian issue.

[Sat] It is very good if humanitarian problems are dealt with that way. In the past, as I understand, U.S. relations toward Laos lacked a humanitarian approach despite that fact that Laos, after suffering a protracted war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists, suffered severe damage. Since the end of the war the United States has developed relations with our country only for the purpose of retrieving the bones of Americans to be returned home and of searching for Americans missing during the war in Lao territory. But have they mentioned how many problems Laos has suffered as a result of the U.S. war of aggression and how many Lao citizens were killed and how many homes were damaged. They have not mentioned anything about healing the wounds of war for Laos. Such an attitude is inhumane, old man.

[Sang] That is true, old man.

[Sat] If any humanitarian action had been taken, I would have been very glad because we know how much damage our country suffered during the war. The war in Indochina, including Laos, brought adverse effects not only to the Lao people but to the American people as well, as you can see, old man.

[Sang] That is true. After the war ended, the most urgent task the Lao Government tackled was to life to return for the people. In addition, it has also pursued a humanitarian policy toward the victims of the war. At the same time, it has also given humanitarian consideration to Americans missing during the war. Laos has responded to the U.S. requests by allowing families of those missing Americans to come to Laos to seek information about them. In the past few years, Laos has cooperated with the U.S. authorities in excavating the bones of Americans to be returned home. All this clearly shows our humanitarian gesture, old man. For humanitarian reasons and in the interest of the present and future relations between the Lao and American peoples, the Lao side has agreed to provide humanitarian cooperation to the U.S. side in searching for Americans missing in Lao territory during the war.

[Sat] That is true, really true, old man. It is humanitarian, indeed. But if the United States has a humanitarian gesture toward us, it is excellent. Our Lao side has adopted a humanitarian attitude toward the United

States and the American people for a long time, but being a large and rich imperialist country, the United States is concerned only about the bones of dead Americans and not the suffering of our people caused by their war of aggression. This is not much of a humanitarian gesture. While Laos is providing humanitarian cooperation to the United States despite the fact that it has suffered a great misfortune caused by the U.S. war of aggression, several hundred Lao citizens have lost their lives since the end of the war in the explosion of undetonated U.S. bombs dropped during the war. You have probably heard about such incidents in Houa Phan and Xieng Khouang provinces where several persons were killed while plowing ricefields or earning their living. Even though the war has ended, our people continue to die. It can be said that the U.S. side has never realized or barely realized its humanitarian responsibilities toward Laos. The U.S. has not appreciated the plight suffered by a poor and underdeveloped country which has been severely affected by a war of aggression despite the fact that it is an enormously rich country in the world. Instead, it has adopted an inhumanitarian policy toward Laos by siding with bad elements in Thailand to give support and assistance to Lao exiles to create disturbances and to obstruct the rebuilding of the life of the Lao people. That is what has happened in the recent past, old man.

[Sang] What you have just said is true, old man. Everyone knows this. Generally speaking, our Lao people have no greater aspiration than to bring peace and tranquillity to our country so that we can peacefully earn our living. And our foreign policy is all for peace, isn't it, old man?

[Sat] Yes, it is.

[Sang] It is for peace, friendship, and cooperation with all countries based on the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The recent talks between the U.S. and Lao delegations, which were conducted in an atmosphere of frankness, (will become) a good basis for increasing mutual understanding, firstly in a humanitarian aspect. That is all we have to talk about with regard to the talks between the Lao and U.S. delegations, old man. We still have more time to talk about other things.

[Sat] Yes, we have more than 10 minutes, old man. I want to ask you one more question — a question which has drawn much attention from the people in general.

[Sang] What is that, old man?

[Sat] It is the question of the arrest of some Thai civilians who intruded into Lao territory in Boten District, Sayaboury Province, to fell trees and to destroy our forests. What is the truth about this? Can you tell me about it?

[Sang] It is true, old man. Five Thai villagers from Ban Na Phakkam and Ban Lao Kohok villages, Saengpha Canton, Nahao District, Loei Province in Thailand, encroached on Lao territory to violate Lao law by

illegally felling timber in Boten District in Sayaboury Province in Khoun Heuang area. According to the map, they felled trees on Peak 892 and Peak 983 which are restricted forested areas in Laos. This area is in our forest reserve and even Lao citizens are not allowed to fell trees there. But they intruded into that area and felled our trees. However, they were arrested by our Lao authorities on 1 June — more than 2 months ago, old man.

[Sat] So, there are five of them. What are the names of the five persons, old man?

[Sang] They are Min Chathakhun, 28; Phaeng Chathakhun, 38; Matthayom Chanthakhun, 20; Surin Chathakhun, 38; and Sinuan Singrat, 22.

[Sat] Well, well, well. From what I have heard, they must be from the same clan. Only one of them is different.

[Sang] Yes, the only different one is Sinuan Singrat.

[Sat] They must have persuaded persons in the same clan to commit crimes and to encroach on our territory, old man. Didn't they know that they were felling logs on Lao territory?

[Sang] According to their confessions to the Sayaboury Provincial People's Court at a court proceeding held at the Boten District Court last Wednesday afternoon, they had known beforehand that it was Lao territory they were encroaching upon. They confessed to every count filed in the court and accepted whatever verdict the court gave them. They also expressed regret for their acts which have had adverse effects on the brotherly and neighborly relations between the Lao and Thai peoples, especially those in Boten District and in Nahao and Dansai Districts in the Thai province of Loei.

[Sat] This means that they have willingly confessed to their misdeeds.

[Sang] Because of their confessions, the court gave them a pardon. In reality, the court ruled that the five defendants had committed serious criminal acts. According to the legal code, they should have been sentenced to prison terms from 3 months to 5 years, but due to the Lao party and LPDR government's correct and just policy aimed at maintaining peaceful coexistence with neighboring countries — for example with Thailand — on the basis of the spirit of the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiqués signed by the prime ministers of the two countries in January and April 1979, for the sake of humanitarianism, and to maintain the Lao-Thai border as a zone of genuine peace and friendship, the LPDR Government, the Lao people, the Sayaboury Provincial People's Court, and the Boten District Administrative Committee granted an amnesty to them by setting free the five convicted men so that they could return to their families.

[Sat] Oh, that is the case, old man. This means the Thai quintuplets [the five Thai villagers] have already returned home, right?

[Sang] Not yet, old man, not yet.

[Sat] Why do you say so? After being released, they should go home, shouldn't they?

[Sang] [Laughter] Yes, they should. But what should have been done has not been done. After the court handed down the verdict and granted them amnesty, the five persons were extremely happy.

[Sat] Of course, they should be after being detained for 2 months and then, released.

[Sang] They also expressed profound gratitude toward the Sayaboury Provincial People's Court and the Lao Government for granting them pardons. The five men were all smiles after the court session for they hoped to return to their families after more than 2 and 1/2 months of absence. But their luck did not hold out. I feel sorry for them.

After the court handed down the verdict, our Lao authorities — led by Mek Phanlap, deputy chairman of the Boten District Administrative Committee — escorted the five men to a border point at Ban Nakha village adjacent to the Dansai District in Thailand. There, they were to be turned over to the Thai authorities, who were led by the district officers of Dansai and Nahao Districts. At first, it looked as if they would accept the five Thai villagers. Suddenly, without any reason, the two district officers refused to accept these Thai citizens, old man. As a result, the enthusiasm and happiness of the five persons who had expected to see their families waiting for them about 50 meters away across the Nam Heuang River suddenly evaporated and were replaced with deep sadness, old man.

[Sat] I guess the Thai masters' refusal to accept their fellow-citizens must have stemmed from their dissatisfaction with the five men's acts, which affected the neighborly and brotherly relations between the two peoples, and their desire to allow the Lao side to continue to detain those men for some time as an act of punishment...

[Sang] [Laughter] No, no, that was not the reason. I think the Thai side must have some other cunning tricks behind their reasons for refusing to accept their own people. It did not stem from their belief that their subordinates had committed misdeeds, so they must have other heinous motives against Laos. Nevertheless, our side is ready to repatriate the five Thai suspects, whenever the Thai side is willing to accept them.

[Sat] In addition to encroaching on Lao territory in Boten District in this way, I think the Thai side must have committed encroachments in many other forms.

[Sang] Of course, old man, in several other forms. In addition to logging and slashing our forests, they have committed numerous offenses against our country. For example, they have plundered our people's property and

animals. As for cattle alone, Thai thieves have stolen more than 100 head from our people in Boten District since 1985. Some of these cattle were stolen right out of their stables. They have also conspired with Lao exiles so that the exiles sneak back into Laos to constantly disturb and destroy the peaceful life enjoyed by our Lao people, despite the fact that the Lao side has never done such a thing to them.

That is why, in his recent interview with reporters, Duangchit Phetlangsi, chairman of the Boten District Administrative Committee, stressed that we have never fired or encroached on the Thai border, nor have we plundered Thai people's property. But the Thai side has sent its forces into our country to constantly create disturbances. He noted that, in his opinion, Lao exiles are also supported by the Thai ruling circles. If the Thai ruling circles did not permit these elements to take refuge on Thai soil, they would have to go somewhere else and there would be no conflicts between the two brotherly countries. He pointed out that, at present, the local residents of Boten District and the Thai people living along the border find it very difficult to visit one another. He said that, in his opinion, he would like to ask the Thai Government to take measures to get rid of those elements causing tension along the border so that the unity and friendship of the Lao and Thai peoples can be normalized, especially among those people occupying the (Heuang Paman) area, which is called (Huai Toem) by Thailand. He would also like to ask the Thai Government to halt the illegal felling of Lao logs, to gradually stop all acts of force whose aim is to threaten and nibble at border areas, and to totally cease all schemes of military threats against Laos. Only by doing this will brotherly relations between the two countries develop. This is what the chairman of the Boten District Administrative Committee pointed out. It is because all untoward incidents have been caused by acts of the Thai side. If the Thai side stopped committing such acts, everything would be peaceful because we have never caused trouble for them.

[Sat] Well, the time for our conversation today is running out.

[Sang] In that case, I must say goodbye to you now, old man.

[Sat] Okay, let's see each other again next week.

Philippines

Wildcat Transport Strikes Spark Violence
HK241125 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT
24 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 23 (AFP) — Wildcat strikes Monday crippled mass transport in several cities south of here and sparked violence ahead of a planned nationwide protest against recent increases in domestic oil prices, various sources said.

Protest leaders in Cebu, the country's second largest city, said 40 people were detained and at least three were

injured in a clash Monday with police seeking to disperse protesters calling on drivers to join a transport strike.

Police used water cannon and truncheons to disperse the protesters after they defied an ultimatum to leave a major avenue, eyewitnesses said. Strike leaders denounced it as a "brutal dispersal."

Transport authorities in Cebu, where local officials last week issued a resolution asking President Corazon Aquino to roll back oil prices, estimated that only 20 per cent of transport drivers took part in the strike.

Transport strikes also affected the Bicol region in southeastern Luzon as well as the southern city of Davao on Mindanao island, according to *Agence France-Presse* correspondents and the *Philippine News Agency (PNA)*.

Residents reached by telephone said at least 80 per cent of jeepneys and taxis in Davao were off the streets, while armed troops patrolled the city.

PNA said the strike paralyzed public transportation in cities and highways of Bicol, where local transport unions have called for a two-day strike.

A coalition of unions and leftist groups called during the weekend for a nationwide transport strike Wednesday to protest the government's decision to increase domestic oil prices by an average of 80 centavos (four U.S. cents).

The August 14 decision, which Mrs. Aquino said was an inevitable measure prompted by the rise of crude import prices, increased the price of premium gasoline and diesel by about 18 per cent.

The coalition, which demands lower oil prices and the nationalization of the oil industry in which U.S. firms are heavily involved, also called on workers in other sectors to stage walk-outs this week.

The Labor Department said it had received no reports of strong participation in this move.

Protests at the oil price hike, including a one-day strike that crippled Manila last week, have been spearheaded by drivers of jeepneys, the colorful small buses that form the backbone of the Philippine mass transport system.

Transport, Labor Leaders Call Nationwide Strike
OW250835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT
25 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug. 25 KYODO — Transport and labor leaders rejected Tuesday a government proposal to increase wages following the recent oil price hike and announced they would launch an indefinite nationwide strike to rollback fuel prices.

Government and private sector employees and student leaders said they will support the work stoppage which will begin with a transport strike Wednesday.

"We're rejecting the government offer to increase wages because the increase would not be sufficient to cushion the inflationary effect of the oil price hike" Menardo Roda, a leader of the multisectoral Coalition Against Oil Price Increase (COAPI), told reporters in a news conference.

The pro-government Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), which claims a membership of 2.1 million nationwide, also announced they will go on strike Wednesday but assured authorities they will not block city streets.

"Our actions are not meant to destabilize the (Corazon) Aquino government," TUCP President Democrito Mendoza said in a radio interview.

Crispin Beltran, chairman of the May One Movement (KMU), the country's biggest leftwing labor federation, said the Philippine economic recovery program "would be aborted if wages are increased and it might lead to the ballooning of the inflation rate."

Roda also said the planned strike is "a mere protest" against the 18 percent increase in the price of oil products ordered by the government August 14.

Aquino has said the increase was "long overdue" due to the depletion of a state subsidy for fuel prices.

The leftist league of Filipino students and the Student Christian Movement of the Philippines announced they would also demonstrate in front of the U.S. Embassy, offices of oil companies and the government's energy regulatory board.

Beltran said the transport strike would start at 5 a.m. and is meant to paralyze the country's key provinces and cities in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

The state-run television reported that transport and Metropolitan Manila government authorities will field 400 government-owned buses and 300 garbage dump trucks to ferry stranded commuters Wednesday.

Police and military officials will place more men on the streets to protect commuters and nonstriking drivers, the report said.

The Education Department will not suspend classes but it will allow school authorities to decide if classes should be suspended, the report said.

In Cebu, military authorities filed charges of illegal assembly against 43 leaders and members of the militant New Patriotic Alliance (Bayan) which barricaded a street in the country's second metropolitan center to protest the oil price hike.

Aquino Warns U.S. on Anticoconut Campaign
HK241326 Hong Kong AFP in English 1259 GMT
24 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 24 (AFP) — President Corazon Aquino Monday warned the United States against shutting out Philippine coconut exports, saying an anti-coconut oil campaign by the U.S. soybean industry

threatened the two countries' common interests in the Pacific.

"If this industry goes under, so will the interests that we are pledged in common to defend here in the Pacific," Mrs. Aquino told officials and employees of the Philippine Coconut Authority.

She denounced the campaign recently mounted by the powerful U.S. soybean lobby, which claims that coconut oil is hazardous to health, and said up to a third of her people depended on the threatened industry.

The Philippines is the world's largest coconut producer, supplying an estimated 70 per cent of the world's total supply, mostly coconut oil sold to the United States and Western Europe.

Coconut products account for a fifth of the country's agricultural output.

"We will not let the Western alliance starve our people while they hold up the shield of the alliance in the Pacific," Mrs. Aquino said.

She did not elaborate, but experts here have said that problems in the coconut industry have contributed to the rise of the communist insurgency in the Philippines, which hosts two U.S. military bases.

Mrs. Aquino admitted that some Philippine producers were aiding the "deadly" anti-coconut campaign by violating government regulations on maintaining high export standards, and promised to crack down immediately on such firms.

The Philippines is sending a mission to the United States to fight the soybean lobby.

Two Suspects Arrested in Ferrer Assassination
BK241201 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English
1030 GMT 24 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Two suspects in the assassination of Local Government Secretary Jaime Ferrer were charged today with double murder. Details from Dodie Lacuna.

[Begin Lacuna recording] When Sancho reportedly broke down during interrogation and confessed to the crime and implicated Villahermosa who continues to claim innocence. At least six witnesses identified the two as the assailants in the Ferrer shooting. Two other suspects, whose identities are known, will be arrested in a few days, according to Angara. But Angara, who believes that the case is almost solved, was not as sure about the motive for the killing. [passage indistinct]

Angara also disputed claims that another suspect arrested by the NBI [National Bureau of Investigation], identified as Menaro Din, from Santos Azama, was one of the killers. Angara said Din's description hardly matches a photograph taken by the [word indistinct] 3

years ago. But the NBI arresting team, led by Agent Salvador Ranin, was sure that Din was one of the men they are looking for. Ranin said the driver whose jeepney was commandeered by the killers identified Din by through a police photograph.

[Ranin] The picture of Menaro Din, immediately taken after his arrest in Olongapo City, for violations of the Dangerous Drug Act, was identified by the driver, (Fabio), as one of the three men who assassinated Secretary Jaime Ferrer.

[Lacuna] Meanwhile, Din was hanging tough, denying any involvement in the murder and offered what could be the best alibi...

[Din in Tagalog] [end recording]

Thailand

ASEAN Ministers To Meet at UN, Discuss Proposal
BK250115 Bangkok THE NATION in English
25 Aug 87 p 6

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers will hold an informal meeting to discuss the "cocktail party" proposal next month in New York and to decide whether Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja should go to Vietnam, an informed source said.

The New York meeting is tentatively set for September 28 when ASEAN foreign ministers are due in New York to attend the opening of the annual United Nations General Assembly. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is scheduled to go there on September 24.

"For the time being, the cocktail party proposal will be put to rest," the source said.

The source said ASEAN foreign ministers will also discuss and map out a strategy to maintain international support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) in the UN.

Special ASEAN envoys last week completed a tour of West and South Africa to persuade leaders of Burkina Faso, Uganda, Sao Tome and Principe to give their support to the CGDK.

Meanwhile, Sitthi said in Beijing yesterday that Prince Norodom Sihanouk has no plan to end his year-long "leave of absence" from the presidency of the CGDK.

Sitthi arrived in Beijing yesterday for a one-day stopover on his way to Bangkok after visiting North Korea. He met Sihanouk in Pyongyang for talks on the Kampuchean question.

He said his talks with Sihanouk did not break any new ground on how to overcome the latest impasse after Hanoi rejected the cocktail party proposal of ASEAN.

Sitthi is due to arrive at Dong Muang Airport tonight at 10.30 pm.

ASEAN foreign ministers held an informal meeting in Bangkok on August 16 to discuss the cocktail party proposal. They decided that Vietnam must participate in the cocktail party immediately after the informal meeting between the three resistance factions of the CGDK and the Heng Samrin regime.

Mokhtar has admitted there were differences among ASEAN on the interpretation of the cocktail party. "Whatever the interpretation, the reality is that the Indonesian proposal is accepted," he added.

If all parties concerned accept Mokhtar's cocktail party, the informal meeting [the cocktail meeting] would be held as soon as possible in Bogor, 40 kilometres outside Jakarta.

Mokhtar's Support Affirmed

BK220105 Bangkok THE NATION in English
22 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday said that ASEAN respects the role of Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja as an interlocutor to find an end to the Kampuchean problem.

Acting Foreign Ministry spokesman Somphan Kokilanon said that the ASEAN position on the cocktail party was based on the consensus reached during the informal meeting of its foreign ministers in Bangkok last Sunday. "It was not a matter of winning or losing but rather a collective decision," Somphan added.

He said that ASEAN is grateful for Mokhtar's constructive role and his integrity and wisdom is highly appreciated in ASEAN.

The success of cocktail party, Somphan said, would depend on whether the parties in conflict support the proposal.

Somphan also reiterated the point in Vladivostok speech in Vladivostok speech by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last year that both China and Vietnam should work out a solution to the Kampuchean problem together. "It is already clear that the Kampuchea issue is not a civil war among the Kampuchians," he added.

Asked to comment on the editorial of Indonesia's pro-government *Jakarta Post* which criticized Thailand for allegedly trying to sabotage Mokhtar's initiative, Somphan said that each newspaper has its own idea.

In Jakarta, Mokhtar said that there were differences among ASEAN countries over Indonesia's understanding with Vietnam to support the informal meeting. He also said that Vietnam disagreed with ASEAN's interpretation of the cocktail party.

Criticism of Initiative Viewed

BK220113 Bangkok THE NATION in English
22 Aug 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Thailand Never Wanted To Negate Mokhtar's Initiative"]

[Text] There was no question that there were differences among the members of ASEAN regarding the agreement which Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja had reached on July 29 with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach about the "cocktail party" since otherwise a meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers would not have been hastily convened in Bangkok last Sunday to smooth them out. Mokhtar, it is clearly understood by everybody, is ASEAN's interlocutor with Vietnam and had the right to come to an arrangement with Thach.

But it is totally unfair for an Indonesian daily, *The Jakarta Post*, described by one news agency as "reflecting the views of policy-makers close to the Army," to blame Thailand for any dissension. The newspaper blamed "Thailand's willingness to accommodate the increasing role of China, which shows no urgency in seeking a Kampuchean solution, in mainly Southeast Asia, is simply worrisome for Indonesia." [sentence as published]

Thailand has not openly criticized Mokhtar for what he agreed with Thach about the cocktail party and, if it did, it must have been in the closed-door ASEAN foreign ministers meeting on Sunday. Even then, it is our understanding that it was Singapore that took the hard line in order not to give Vietnam a loophole — the loophole being that, once the four Khmer factions meet, Hanoi can dismiss the Kampuchean conflict as a domestic problem which it is not.

The question of involving China in a solution to the Kampuchean problem is inevitable because, as we pointed out yesterday, if China had not continually supplied arms and ammunition for nine years to the resistance forces, Vietnam would have completed the occupation of Kampuchea in 1979 and there would be no Kampuchean problem now. For that matter, the Soviet Union must also be involved in any resolution of the Kampuchean conflict.

We firmly want to put to rest any speculation by a newspaper or any other source that Thailand tried to sabotage Mokhtar's initiative with regard to the cocktail party. If there were differences, they were smoothed out at Sunday's meeting of the foreign ministers and Mokhtar was party to the ASEAN foreign ministers' statement that was issued after the meeting.

There certainly are differences of opinion in various matters, foreign policy included, among members of ASEAN. But when these surface when a joint stand is necessary, it has always been possible to bury hatchets and come to a consensus which means there has to be some give and take. The latest plea by Phnom Penh prime minister Huu Sen that the four factions should meet clearly reveals how Hanoi intended to use the cocktail party idea.

ASEAN Talks Proposal Analyzed
BK220131 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Aug 87 p 4

[Report from the "Saturday View" page of Banyat Thatsaniyawet and Phichai Choensuksawati: "Little Tiffs Among Friends"]

[Text] The spotlight of this week's news coverage of ASEAN and the Kampuchean conflict resulting from decisions made during the one-day, urgent but informal meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers conference on August 16, has not only focussed on the fortunes of the "cocktail party" but also, as Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja phrases it, the "differences" among certain member states.

The "differences" over the initial proposal reached between Mr Mokhtar and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach involves Thailand and Singapore on the one hand, and Indonesia on the other. Minister Mokhtar has played down these differences by saying that whatever the interpretation or nuances (of the differences between the initial proposal and the one modified by the ASEAN ministers), Indonesia got what it wanted.

Senior Thai sources, in a more indirect fashion, also admitted that differences occurred but that matters were corrected. "The meeting shows once again the ASEAN is back on track, re-emphasising the principles it adhered to regarding the Kampuchean conflict. Basically, this principle includes the acceptance by Vietnam that they are directly involved in the conflict," the source said.

He added: "If ASEAN agrees to the idea that they are not directly involved this would be tantamount to agreeing that the Kampuchean conflict is a civil war between the Kampucheans.

"A meeting of the Kampucheans, no matter how informal but held on an equal footing without the inclusion of the Vietnamese at one stage or another and without the Khmer eight-point proposal being the basis of the talks, would effectively wipe out the principles that ASEAN have been adhering to."

Naturally these differences, once they become public, causes concern among allies of ASEAN. On Monday, for instance, during a briefing by Thai officials with Chinese Embassy officials here in Bangkok on details of the ministerial meeting, the Chinese "expressed concern" over the rift, according to senior Thai sources.

Yet, differences of opinion or views within ASEAN is nothing new. And to be frank, differences of views between Thailand and Indonesia on the Kampuchean conflict is nothing new.

During the ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Kuala Lumpur in 1983, for example, Thai officials felt uneasy when Minister Mokhtar was trying to link the normalisation of relations between the United States and Vietnam with the then Malaysian proposal for proximity talks."

The Thai feeling at that time was that talk of U.S.-Vietnamese normalisation took away the spotlight on the crucial proposal ASEAN had agreed to put forward at the time. In the end, U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz had to make it clear that the decision whether to normalise or not rested only with Washington.

ASEAN has proven time and again through its resolve and unity, to be capable of overcoming such differences and settling them through consensus. One cannot deny, however, that Mr Mokhtar's actions and statements following the ASEAN foreign ministers' decision on August 16 on the cocktail party proposal has been puzzling.

Immediately after the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok, Mr Mokhtar sent the Director-general for Political Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, Nana Sutresna, to Pyongyang, North Korea, to update Prince Norodom Sihanouk on the latest developments.

This decision was made despite the fact that Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sithi Sawetsila was due to leave for Pyongyang this week, also to see the prince and to brief him on the significance of the proposal and why the proposal came about.

Then in Jakarta early yesterday, Minister Mokhtar said that he still entertained hope for organising informal talks despite Vietnam's rejection of the ASEAN proposal. Mr Mokhtar said, "The one (proposal) which was rejected by Hanoi is the ASEAN formula agreed by both Indonesia and Vietnam... We should go ahead with the plan." This created the impression that he was prepared to go it alone.

His call for talks without preconditions among the four Khmer factions based on the agreement he reached with the Vietnamese has placed him on the same wavelength as the Heng Samrin regime which only yesterday called for a meeting of the Khmer factions on the basis of the Indonesia-Vietnam proposal.

But later yesterday, Mr Mokhtar said he would not pursue any Indochinese peace talks without ASEAN's backing; that ASEAN unity is more important to Indonesia that running the risk of a split within ASEAN if he did pursue the Indonesia-Vietnam proposal.

This latest statement is certainly reassuring, yet one cannot help but wonder why previous statements, which could be interpreted as indications of a widening rift within ASEAN over Kampuchea, were made in the first place.

Perhaps certain quarters in Indonesia feel, to quote the August 19 JAKARTA POST editorial, that as "the largest archipelagic state in Southeast Asia with a growing national interest to protect," it is high time to spell out to its ASEAN partners that it simply cannot afford the endless prologing of the Kampuchean conflict.

One must not forget that it is Thailand that is the frontline state; that it is Thailand that suffers from repeated Vietnamese incursions into Thai territory; that

Thai citizens living along the Thai-Kampuchean border are the ones who have had their daily lives disrupted, their homes shelled and their children killed; that it is Thailand which shoulders the Kampuchean and Vietnamese refugee burden which seems unlikely to be solved.

Which country then, out of all ASEAN members, wants a resolution to the conflict the most? Despite these problems thrown into her lap, Thailand is prepared to continue in search for peace in Kampuchea along with its ASEAN partners even though the process is painstakingly slow.

Seemingly contradictory words and actions to joint Asean decisions, therefore, only serve to raise doubts in the minds of the many nations, which through the years have staunchly backed ASEAN on the Kampuchean issue, about the unity of ASEAN.

And although Mr Mokhtar's initial statements may have caused some concern, the fact that he has said he would not pursue peace talks, namely the Indonesia-Vietnam version of the cocktail party, without ASEAN backing, should be a clear signal to other nations, particularly Vietnam, that despite the differences which have occurred, and are likely to occur again in the future, ASEAN unity and solidarity — a crucial reason why politically the regional body is now a world voice which even superpowers take note of — always comes out on top in the end.

Cabinet Approves PRC Arms Payment Request
BK230959 Bangkok XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 87 p 16

[Text] The cabinet on Tuesday [18 August] approved a Defense Ministry request to rearrange its payment obligations for the purchase of 400 tanks and armoured personnel carriers from China.

An informed source said that the Defense Ministry had to shoulder heavy financial obligations during the next fiscal year and would not be able to meet the 707 million baht debt commitment under the Chinese arms deal. The ministry wanted to reduce the repayment from 707 million baht to 471 million baht in the next fiscal year and to increase the payment for the next two fiscal years from 471 to 589 annually.

The source also said that the Cabinet also approved the ministry's request to purchase ammunition and explosives worth about 52 million baht from China in 1989.

Vietnam Agrees To Release 285 Fishermen
BK240810 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Aug 87 p 3

[Text] Vietnam has agreed to release 285 Thai fishermen tomorrow after it accepted Thailand's request for the detainees to pay fines to the Vietnamese authorities later.

Deputy Spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, Somphan Kokilanon, told the *Bangkok World* this morning that the release has been confirmed and that the Thai Airways' chartered airbus will bring the fishermen home tomorrow.

The release was a breakthrough in the negotiation that has been deadlocked since the Vietnamese authorities insisted that it would release the prisoners only after they paid the fines.

Each of the Thai fishermen is subject to paying the Vietnamese US \$1,000 for illegal fishing in the Vietnamese territorial waters.

A report the Foreign Ministry received from the Thai Ambassador to Vietnam Chuchai Kasemsan said that the preparation for the release had already been worked out by the Vietnamese authorities.

Crackdown Against Insurgent Remnants Begins
BK250135 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] Government troops have moved into southern jungles in Yala and Narathiwat after the army on Saturday launched a major crackdown on remnants of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM].

It is the second military operation this year against the remnants of the pro-Chinese faction of the CPM which have refused to surrender despite months-long negotiations with Thai authorities.

The current anti-CPM operation, codenamed Taksin 302, was launched after the hardcore guerrillas "responded unsatisfactorily" to an amnesty offer, according to spokesman of the Fourth Army Region Col Banchon Chawansin.

"We have given them enough time," he told *The Nation* in a telephone interview, referring to four months of talks between the authorities and the rebel leaders.

Banchon said security forces have moved into jungles in Thanto and Betong districts of Yala and Sisakhon District of Narathiwat and are ready to attack remaining bases of the CPM faction which comprises at least 800 insurgents.

CPM guerrillas captured during the on-going operations will be handed over to the Malaysian Government, he added.

"But if they decide to surrender, we will treat them like those who gave up earlier," Banchorn said.

The Thai Government earlier this year granted amnesty to about 600 pro-Soviet CPM insurgents, most of them Malaysians, who laid down their arms. The communist defectors were later provided with land and other necessities to begin a new life under surveillance by authorities.

Banchon denied that the Fourth Army Region has set a deadline for the hardcore faction to leave the jungle. He said the current military action was just part of the attempt to flush out the CPM remnants, most of them Malaysians.

"There is no voluntary surrender as long as communists are concerned. Using force is part of the game," the spokesman pointed out.

He said it is hoped that the communist remnants will surface soon owing to the present crackdown.

The army in May launched a military campaign against the pro-Chinese faction. Army officials said the drive was aimed at making the guerrillas "easier to negotiate." This "stick and carrot" approach proved successful with the pro-Soviet CPM faction, they said.

Gen Chawalit Reorganizes Officer Slots
BK211233 Bangkok KHAO PHISIT in Thai
5-11 Aug 87 p 8

[From the "Special Report" column]

[Excerpt] General Chawalit Yongchaiyut has put his words into action. He has implemented a policy of using Army personnel economically and of improving the Army's capabilities. The Army has issued an order on personnel allocations for the 1987-91 fiscal years. In that order, commissioning of officers by the Chulachomklao Military Academy is cut by nearly one half, to 175 officers annually, and only seven academy officers are slotted to be assigned to each battalion, in the past about 20 officers were assigned to each battalion. The number of academy officers at battalion level will be only 15 percent. As for the rest of the officer positions, 60 percent will be filled by promoting noncommissioned officers and the other 25 percent will be filled by officers from other institutions.

The seven Chulachomklao Academy officers in each battalion will be the battalion commander, operations officer, two company commanders, and three platoon leaders. [passage omitted]

House Committee Report Previews 1988 Budget
BK220125 Bangkok THE NATION in English
23 Aug 87 p 2

[Text] The House budget committee last night completed the scrutiny of 1988 Budget Bill by trimming a total of 1.91 billion baht from the proposed 234,000-million-baht allocation.

Committee deputy spokesman Chiramit Chaiamcharoen-udomdi said the committee Friday night completed the review after slashing 1,915,181,405 baht for all ministries. He added that yesterday's meeting considered requests from 18 government agencies to add 6,898,510,655 baht to their proposed budgets.

Among the 1.91-billion-baht cut were 13,769,100 from the proposed salaries for permanent government officials; 9,131,300 baht from the proposed wages for employees;

24,782,800 baht from the proposed remunerations; 32,021,100 baht from the proposed general expenses; 21,898,500 baht from the proposed spending on public utilities; 32,021,100 baht from the proposed spending on materials; 76,356,800 baht from the proposed spending on stationeries; 883,834,485 baht from the proposed land and construction costs; 82,587,970 baht from the proposed subsidies and 690,171,500 baht from miscellaneous items.

According to Chiramit, among the requests for additional 6.89-billion-baht allocations were 183 million baht for the purchase of two police helicopters; 2.36 million baht for four official limousines for Cabinet members and 318 million baht as the budgetary commitment for the purchase of F-16 aircraft.

The deputy spokesman said the committee decided to set the ceiling for the additional budget at 2,329,442,280 baht.

He said 94 MPs from both government and opposition parties want to debate on several items during the deliberation of the bill in the second reading.

The committee, he said, has made several recommendations including a suggestion for the Provincial Electricity Authority to urgently expand its service to villages, a proposal for the Interior Ministry to develop denuded forests as settlements for landless people and a recommendation for the Finance Ministry to trim the meeting allowances.

Chirmanit said the house committee will meet again on August 27 to examine the scrutinized draft of the bill before submitting to House Speaker Chuan Likphai. The House set September 3 to deliberate the Budget Bill in the second and final readings.

Military Requests Rejected
BK240145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
24 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] The Budget Scrutiny Committee has rejected an air force request for an extra 318 million baht this year to purchase six more F16-a100 jet-fighters, committee spokesman Surachai Sirinuphong said yesterday.

The committee also turned down the Police Department's request of 183 million baht for the purchase of two helicopters and also the Army's request for some 100 million baht for the development of the army headquarters, he said.

The Democrat MP said the committee also rejected a proposal by the Prime Minister's Office to purchase four limousines — one for a deputy prime minister and the others for the MP's Office ministers — to replace the old, existing ones.

The Budget Scrutiny Committee spent several hours until 4.30 a.m. yesterday considering the requests from 18 government units for an additional 6,898.5 million baht budget, including 1,295 million baht for the Defence Ministry.

MP Surachai said the committee approved only a 2,329 million baht extra budget — mostly for rural electrification, the development of water resources and implementation of infrastructure in rural areas.

The committee, he said, will meet again today to collect all comments made by committee members about budgetary allocations during past meetings.

Commenting on the committee's rejection of the Air Force's request for funds for the purchase of six more F16s, Deputy Air Force Chief-of-staff Air Marshal Pruangwit Hongsanan said yesterday he believed the Air Force would get the required extra budget during the debate in Parliament.

He said that the Air Force had already made a 200 million baht down payment for the jet-fighters which will cost a total of more than 1,000 million baht.

He noted that the Air Force might seek a special budget from the Government should Parliament turn down its request.

Maintaining that the acquisition of the six aircraft was in the national interest, AM Pruangwit said the new purchase would give Thailand a full squadron of 18 F16s for defence.

Vietnam

U.S. Teams Arrive 25 August for Talks

BK251022 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT
25 Aug 87

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Aug 25 (AFP) — Two U.S. teams arrived here Tuesday for three days of talks with Vietnamese officials on humanitarian issues and U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action (MIA) in the country.

The simultaneous but separate sessions to begin Wednesday mark the first time that Washington has agreed to hold official talks on humanitarian issues raised by Vietnam.

A three-member team led by Lieutenant Colonel Joe Harvey of the Joint Casualty Resolution Centre in Hawaii will discuss the MIA issue with a Vietnamese group headed by Nguyen Can, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's North America Department, an official source said here.

The second U.S. team comprises three medical experts, two of them specialists in orthopaedic rehabilitation.

They will discuss "humanitarian questions" with a Vietnamese team lead by Foreign Ministry North America Department head Dang Nghiem Bai, the official source said.

The two teams are visiting here under an agreement reached in early August during a visit here by U.S. presidential envoy John Vessey. [passage omitted]

The U.S. teams are to return to Bangkok Friday.

Four representatives of U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy are also due to visit Hanoi from Friday to September 3 to examine humanitarian and other questions of interest to the United States and Vietnam.

Radio Reports MERDEKA Editorial on ASEAN

BK241539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 23 Aug 87

[Text] Under the title "Two Formulas," an editorial in the Indonesian paper *Merdeka* on 21 August criticized some ASEAN countries for adopting an unrealistic attitude toward the important agreements reached during the talks between our foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, including the agreement on holding a cocktail party. The editorial said:

In the formula devised by the ASEAN foreign ministers at their unofficial conference in Bangkok on 16 August, Vietnam is placed on the same footing with the so-called CGDK. One may contend that the Bangkok formula is designed to prevent the cocktail party from leading to a de facto recognition of the PRK Government. However, this formula is being used as a trap to lure Vietnam into recognizing the CGDK. This is but a cunning design.

The editorial continued: Indonesia regrets that such a trick has been played by some ASEAN countries. In so doing, not only do they fail to support a friend but they also seek to cause him trouble. Thailand and Singapore must bear responsibility for this act.

Meanwhile, Indonesia should adopt such an attitude as to prevent activities that could undermine the unanimity of ASEAN and turn it into an association with no prestige. We cannot afford to allow those puppets to instruct or force Indonesia to abandon its positive independent policy.

The editorial stressed: Thailand and Singapore should understand that to Indonesia, ASEAN is not a shackle that binds its positive independent policy, a policy that has become a principle in the Constitution as well as a general principle of our nation.

Among the conditions that Indonesia and Vietnam studied and discussed was a logical process of dialogue. Only the Khmer Rouge and those ASEAN elements who think like the Khmer Rouge oppose the Vietnam-Indonesia formula.

The editorial expressed regret that Indonesia had participated in the ASEAN foreign ministers' unofficial conference in Bangkok without proper preparation.

The editorial continued: This unofficial conference provided comfort and assistance to the other side and worked against Indonesia, a fact that went unnoticed by all concerned.

The editorial reaffirmed Indonesia's desire to hold the cocktail party as agreed upon by the two foreign ministers and warned public opinion that this effort is being sabotaged by certain forces that we cannot overlook.

Draft Law on Land Published for Debate
OW211011 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT
21 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 21 — By procurement from the Council of State, the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council today published the draft law on land for public debate.

The draft stipulates that land belongs to the entire people's ownership — state ownership — and comes under unified management by the state.

The state allots land to land users comprising both organizations and individuals for stable and long-term as well as for temporary and short-term use.

The land users are entitled to enjoy legal incomes from the land allotted them including the right to transfer and sell the fruits of their labour or investments on the allotted land as stipulated by law.

Land users who are foreign firms and individuals, international organizations, joint ventures and cooperation projects between Vietnam and foreign countries, must also abide by the stipulations of this law unless provided otherwise by agreements between Vietnam and foreign countries or international organizations (Article 50).

The allocation of land to foreign firms and individuals, international organizations, joint ventures and cooperation projects comes under the jurisdiction of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers (Article 51).

Aviation Department Graft Investigated
BK221059 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 20 Aug 87

[Text] *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* recently reported that the Central Military Organ of Control has arrived at the following conclusion concerning an investigation into an illegal distribution of materials at the Civil Aviation General Department:

The Civil Aviation General Department drew 1.4 million dong in interest from its savings fund to distribute to five of its cadres for use in building their own houses. This is against the law, system, and policy. Comrade Tran Manh, former head of the general department; and Comrade Ho Luat, deputy head of the general department, must take responsibility for this wrongdoing.

The Central Military Organ of Control has also reached a conclusion concerning a number of cases involving certain grass-roots units of the Civil Aviation General Department which allocated plots of land for building of houses and distributed and sold materials without permission as was the case in 1985.

Colonels Nguyen Khac Nham and Nguyen Xuan Dai, respectively head and deputy head of the Planning Department, without permission from a higher echelon, approved the allocation of 3,344 square meters of land to a number of persons for use in building their own houses. Four of these persons were reported to have had no resident permits in Hanoi. Colonels Nguyen Khac Nham and Nguyen Xuan Dai, also without permission, allocated 47.50 metric tons of cement and 8.87 metric tons of metal of various sorts to 30 other persons. The illegal distribution of 1.4 million dong worth of materials to five cadres has caused great losses to the state property.

In addition, the Service Department of the Gasoline and Oil Corporation at the G-5 worksite in Noi Bai of the Gia Lam airport sold, without permission, to the colonel head of the Cadre Organization Department 13.50 metric tons of cement, 1.67 metric tons of iron and steel, and 800 bricks of all sorts.

Colonels Nguyen Khac Nham and Nguyen Xuan Dai, respectively head and deputy head of the Planning Department; Colonel Phan Thanh Lich, head of the Accounting and Finance Department; and various leading comrades at the Gia Lam airport, such as those of the Service Corporation, the Gasoline and Oil Corporation, and the G-5 worksite, the Aviation Engineering Corporation, and the Rear Service Department must bear responsibility for these illegal sales of materials.

Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Ngoc Toai, deputy head of the Military Organ of Control of the Civil Aviation General Department; Colonel Pham Dinh Cuong, head of the Airport Management Department and now deputy head of the Civil Aviation General Department; and Colonel Ngo The Dong, deputy head of the Airport Management Department, also abused their positions and power to occupy many pieces of land and buy large quantities of materials at cheap prices and to use manpower, gasoline, and vehicles for building their houses in excess of the set standards, thus creating bad examples among the masses.

In the immediate future, all echelons in the Civil Aviation General Department must conduct investigation to find out the echelons or persons involved in order to take disciplinary actions against them and to confiscate the five newly built houses owned by five of the cadres and put them at the disposal of the Civil Aviation General Department. Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Ngoc Toai, deputy head of the Military Organ of Control of the Civil Aviation General Department, must be temporarily suspended from duty for investigation pending disciplinary actions.

VCTU Dismisses Three on Executive Committee
BK240827 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 20 Aug 87

[Text] Resolutely responding to articles on Things That Must Be Done Immediately, the Ninth Conference of the VCTU [Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions] scrupulously considered and decided to take disciplinary

against three persons by relieving them of their positions as members of the Fifth VCTU Executive Committee.

1. (Huynh Quoc Viet), deputy secretary of the trade union of the state-run maritime products enterprise in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province and member of the Fifth VCTU Executive Committee. During a mission to foreign countries, Comrade (Huynh Quoc Viet) took advantage of his official passport to engage in illegal business activities, thus violating the law. He was arrested by a public security organ. The Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial Trade Union Federation has relieved (Huynh Quoc Viet) of his position as deputy secretary of a trade union at the grass-roots level.

2. (Le Thi Ngan), secretary of the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Trade Union Federation and member of the Fifth VCTU Executive Committee. While (Le Thi Ngan) was on a VCTU assignment to foreign countries, she made use of her diplomatic passport to engage in business activities to reap profits.

3. (Doan Dung), member of the Fifth VCTU Executive Committee. (Doan Dung) took advantage of his position and authority to send his son abroad for further education with a fake general middle school certificate as well as to buy materials at cheap prices to build houses for resale to amass profits.

These comrades came from the ranks of laborers. They have never exposed any major shortcomings in their work. However, due to the lack of disciplinary training, they have made use of their position and authority to seek personal gain and substantial income without toiling.

The Ninth Conference of the VCTU Executive Committee pointed out the cause of these negative phenomena and urged trade union cadres at all levels to strive to make themselves worthy as cadres of the working class organizations.

Security Agents Punished for Taking Bribes
BK240845 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 22 Aug 87

[Text] In its feature Responding to Things That Must Be Done Immediately, the newspaper *Minh Hai* recently reported that on the night of 17 August 1986, arrangements were made at Dong Be hamlet of Vinh Hoa village, which is adjacent to Vinh Thuan village, for a group of 25 people to flee the country by sea. Later, the Minh Hai City Public Security Command determined that some public security agents of Vinh Hoa village and a member of the Vinh Hoa village people's security service had been involved in the incident. The suspects include Bui Thanh Lam, deputy chief of the Vinh Hoa village public security service; Dao Ngoc Long, cadre of the Vinh Hoa village people's security service; and Tran Minh Son, chief of the Vinh Hoa village public security service.

The Vinh Hoa village party committee and the command of the Vinh Hoa village people's security service held many working sessions with Lam and Long in an

effort to educate and motivate them to tell the truth but the latter obstinately refused to admit their crimes.

Investigations have provided the Minh Hai City Public Security Service with full evidence of the crimes perpetrated by the three public security agents who, in the face of undeniable proof, admitted they had made travel arrangements for the escapees in exchange for 4 and a half taels of gold. The Minh Hai City Public Security Service confiscated 2 and a half taels of gold and 2 cassette recorders the criminals had purchased with part of their gold.

The Minh Hai City Public Security Service reported the case to higher echelons with the recommendation that the individuals involved be expelled from the party. At the same time, it ordered the arrest of Dao Ngoc Long, Bui Thanh Lam, and Tran Minh Son as of 5 June 1987.

Youth Union Leads Employment Programs
OW181729 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT
18 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 18 — There is a high rate of unemployment in Vietnam, especially in cities and other densely-populated areas. This year the number has reached 1.6 million. Moreover, 1 million people will reach the working age every year. Young people make up 70 percent of the 600,000 unemployed in urban areas.

There are many causes — a small-scale production, a backward, underdeveloped economy, a high population growth rate, war consequences, and so on. But the main one is bureaucratic economic management which not only does harm to the economy, but also gives rise to featherbedding.

The problem is compounded by irrational labour policies which are not conducive to high productivity and efficiency, by the lack of appropriate investments into new economic zones, and by inadequate living and working conditions, which combine to obstruct efforts at redistributing the national work force.

Over the past year, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has taken an active part in getting jobs for the youth. It has formed volunteers teams, production teams, service teams, launched Communist Youth projects, and set up job-training centres and youth enterprises. Volunteers teams comprise 500,000 young workers, mostly in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi, and in Ha Son Binh Province, west of Hanoi, Nghe Tinh Province on the central coast, and Minh Hai Province in the south.

Special attention is given to freshly demobilized soldiers. Many of them have been inducted into job-training schools or provided with jobs at production units. Others have been sent abroad for training or on labour cooperation programmes or are engaged in projects sponsored by the union.

Report on Typhoon Damage, Casualties

*BK241439 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 24 Aug 87*

[Text] Storms Betty and Cary within a week hit the central Vietnam provinces of Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh, causing heavy losses in lives and property to the local people.

Initial reports said that 20 people were killed, hundreds of others injured, tens of thousands of hectares of earing rice, houses, schools, portions of dikes, and warehouses destroyed. Besides, nearly 30,000 hectares of summer-autumn and autumn rice were damaged. Efforts are being made to help people in the storm-stricken districts to resume production and stabilize their life, especially to repair schools for pupils to start a new academic year on 5 September.

New Caledonia

Kanak Activists Outline Political Strategy

BK240920 Hong Kong AFP in English 0852 GMT
24 Aug 87

[By David Davces]

[Text] Noumea, Aug 24 (AFP) — A Melanesian Kanak militant was sentenced to 95 days in jail and five others received suspended sentences Monday [24 August] for taking part in demonstrations over the weekend in favour of independence for the French South Pacific territory of New Caledonia.

Eleven pro-independence activists were charged with taking part in an unarmed gathering likely to disturb public order and with refusing to obey an order to disperse.

Leopold Gnahou, arrested Saturday at the east coast town of Thio, was sentenced to 95 days imprisonment.

Five others received suspended sentences of 15 days in jail.

The verdict on the remaining five accused was deferred until Friday.

Veiwene Yeiwene, the most prominent Kanak activist arrested Saturday, was released shortly afterwards without being charged.

Speaking to journalists outside the courtroom after the proceedings, Mr. Yeiwene gave an indication of the Kanak strategy in the period before the September 13 referendum called by the French Government to enable the people of New Caledonia to vote for or against independence.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) and all other pro-independence Kanak parties have announced that they will boycott the referendum.

Mr. Yeiwene said: "We must fill the prisons for the next 15 days. The tom-tom (drum) of Kanaky (the future independent Kanak state) must resound throughout the whole world for 15 days."

A French police spokesman said that the situation was quiet Monday throughout New Caledonia and that no incident had been reported.

The FLNKS said in a press release that 56 people were injured during the police action against the weekend demonstrations.

FLNKS sources described Saturday's non-violent demonstrations throughout the main island of La Grande Terre as "a success".

They said that nearly 10,000 demonstrators and sympathisers had been mobilised during the day.

But French officials, quoting figures supplied by the local authorities, estimated the number of demonstrators at only 2,000.

Jacques Lafleur, founder of the anti-independence Caledonian Rally for the Republic (RPCR), said on the basis of the official figures that the FLNKS had not succeeded in its mobilisation plans.

FLNKS sources said that the difference between their figures and the official count could be explained by the manner in which the numbers had been calculated.

FLNKS figures included not only the active demonstrators but also other militants assigned to logistics as well as supporters who were unable to reach the assembly points, they said.

Thus the FLNKS total included Kanak militants mobilised in the Belep Islands who were unable to cross to the main island after a ferry had been detained in port for a technical infringement of maritime regulations, FLNKS sources said.

Journalists who witnessed the demonstration dispersed by riot police in downtown Noumea Saturday estimated the number of participants at a maximum of 400. This estimate was at odds with the much higher figure of 1,000 given by the FLNKS in a press release, observers said.

(In Sydney Monday, the Australians for Kanak Independence (AKI) movement condemned France for using force to break up the demonstrations and called on the Australian Government to lodge an official protest.

(AKI spokesman Bill Leslie said the FLNKS would now have to consider how many people were "prepared to be wasted" before mounting any further protests.

("I think the image that would come to most people who saw this on television would be recent events in South Africa," Mr Leslie told journalists.

(He urged Premier Bob Hawke or Foreign Minister Bill Hayden to make a "very unequivocal protest in the strongest possible terms to the highest French authorities about the brutality that took place last weekend.")

New Zealand

Marshall Discusses New Caledonia Events

BK250644 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] New Zealand has urged France to abandon the planned referendum on independence in its territory of New Caledonia after reports of violent clashes there over the weekend. In a statement issued in Wellington, New Zealand's foreign affairs minister, Mr Marshall, said he regretted incidents reported from New Caledonia in which peaceful demonstrations by Kanaks against the coming referendum had been broken up with some violence and injury.

The statement said the incident bore out the view of the South Pacific Forum nations that the referendum would be divisive and would not contribute to the building of a future in which Kanaks and settlers in New Caledonia could cooperate.

Mr Marshall said the occurrence of such incidents only served to highlight the weaknesses in the French approach to self-determination for the territory. The New Zealand minister urged France to adopt a policy

that would encourage the main communities in New Caledonia to talk to one another and work out a future together.

France's opposition Socialist Party yesterday condemned the violent action by the security forces in New Caledonia at the weekend adding that French plans to hold the referendum on independence were useless and dangerous.

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